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THE GIFT OF
THOMAS HUBBARD RUSSELL

1 A fatal Hemorrhagy, from opening an Ulcer at the time of the obstruction of the Menstris. —

S. M. a young woman of a sanguine habit, had a sinuous Ulcer of long standing on her Arm which ran down to the bone near the humeral Artery. — The first opening of this sinous was found insufficient to make a perfect cure, a second incision was therefore made, & the Ulcer sufficiently enlarged from each extremity; but in doing this, a large branch of the humeral artery was cut near its trunk, and the bleeding was very profuse till ~~it~~ stopped by dry lint and compression. Eight days after this operation while she was diverting herself by the fire in the evening, she was surprised by a sudden effusion of blood from the wound, which ran through her cloaths on the floor a stream the bigness of one's little finger, — the dressings were instantly removed, & the blood was readily stopped with dry lint as at first.

In a day or two after this, it bled again with the violence, and was as readily stopped for the present; but continued to bleed in this manner at unequal periods untill she died which was about three weeks from the last opening, in which time the Menfes never appeared. —

A Ligature that was carried round the trunk of the humeral Artery, including the skin an part of the biceps muscle, had but a slender effect, as the flesh soon gave way, & left the thread loose. —

The Cautey — Causticks — Shipticks, &c. &c. — proved equally useless. —

The patient under the last operation was in a very plethoric state, labouring under a very stubborn obstruction of ~~her~~ monthly evacuations, which the Surgeon, much to his disadvantage, neither knew of, nor reasonably enquired into, which was the cause of the frequent Hemorrhages. —

Reflection —

Ought not the wound to have been enlarged, that the great Artery might have been tied without including any flesh? —



(3)

If this would not do, in consequence of the
wasting of the Arm afterwards, — Amputation might
have saved her — This doubtless best to avoid making
incisions, while a Woman labours under obstructions.

II. A Hydrocele. —

1768.

S. C. had a Hydrocele of thirty years standing, that
was opened and a pint and half of a fluid, little tinged
with blood discharged. — This came without pain
and increased without any trouble to the patient
but by its weight; he therefore contented himself
with only the palliative cure. — Since
this, performed the operation a great number of
times himself, without suffering any great incon-
-venience, by only making a puncture with a lancet.
He has sometimes performed it once a month, the diffi-
-culty of the Scrotum becoming uneasy in that
short space. —

Reflection

When the Surgeon first examined the above case
he ~~hesitated~~ ^{inquired}, whether it was a Hydrocele or a Sarcocoele
from not being able to distinguish a fluctuation, & from
perceiving the hardness of the tumour — but was con-
-vinced of its being the former by its equal distention &
absence of pain from the beginning either in the Spermatic
Chord or Scrotum or the loins.

III.

(4)

Species of Leprosy, Cured
Or Crusta Lactea.

A young girl having many sores of her body, and especially her head & face covered with white thick Sloughs or scabs, which would soon come again after being pulled off; was perfectly cured by Pills of Cinibaris, given one at a time every morning about the bigness of a Pea, with a mixture of Ethiops mineral and cream of tartar at night.

N. A Caries from Puncture; with the bad effects of Fomentations in inflammation tending to suppurate.

N.H. a man of a slender make, but good habit of body, aged 60, run the point of a pair of compasses into the flesh on one side of the knuckle joint of the middle finger of his right hand. The puncture soon closed, the part swelled, and quickly became almost insupportably painful. The hand was fomented with attenuating and emollient herbs at four or five different times, — but it being observed that the pain grew more and more excruciating immediately after every bathing, they

They were omitted, and the emollient pulvices was applied, and frequently renewed; but before a suppuration was brought on, a gangrene seized on finger and a little way up the hand.

Deep scarifications were immediately made in the hand and finger, the periosteum of the latter being detached from the bone, the was next day taken off and the stump and scarifications were dressed with hot digestives.

The flexor tendon of the excised finger, being affected by the preceding gangrene, was a long time in digesting off, but finally came away by the use of Ung. Virid. &c. and the patient was perfectly cured.

Reflection

I have often observed that Fomentations in inflammations that show a tendency to Suppuration, are often, if not always, attended with the most pernicious consequences; and especially if the inflammation happens about the joints. — Fomentations

therefore ought to be very cautiously used in all recent inflammations, and even wholly avoided until we can make a just prognostic of the disposition of the humours.

I speak particularly of such inflammations that proceed from some immediate accidental cause, — such as a puncture, — a sprain, — small wounds in the Tendons, Ligaments, — Capsula's — Periosteum &c.

Agreeable to this, was the case of a boy 13 years old; who having sprained his ankle joint, great pain and inflammation succeeded the accident. —

A pultice was applied that kept the pain and swelling from increasing; — but not being content with this, a strong fomentation was several times used, which fixed the pain not only in his ankle, but drove it as it were into his Leg, which finally suppurated, and the whole Tibia became carious, and the Patient very narrowly escaped with life, and an unsound Leg —

I also remember another case very similar to this, in which hot baths proved of eminent disadvantage. —

V. Concussion of the Brain.—

E. P. by a fall from her horse, bruised her head against a stone, which occasioned a total loss of sense and motion that continued for some time. She was bled pretty largely;— but the stupor continuing with a violent pain in her head, she was bled again, which, with the operation of an emollient Clyster, restored her to perfect health in two or three days.—

The same year 1770 E. P. a boy aged seven, fell from a horse, & being ran over by another the same instant, received a blow with the horses hoof on the superior part of the Os temporale, which felt to the touch, like a depression beat in right-angled, as the corners of the depression were very readily felt with the finger. — A Stupor, — Vomiting, & violent pain in the head immediately followed the accident, and continued eight or ten hours, then these complaints vanished, leaving only a slight pain in the head, which in a week brought on a fluctuation at the contusion, which was opened and a bloody lymph with pus discharged — The wound was treated properly and the patient being bled two or three times was

perfectly cured in three weeks with the
skull remaining depressed considerably for
the space of a Crown piece. —

Reflection

In both these Cases the Brain suffered a
shock without occasioning an extravasation that
could not be absorbed —

In the Boy's Case, one of the Surgeons that attend-
ed him, advised to apply the Trepan, and altho' the
Patient recovered without it; yet this practice would
have been justifiable, as there was an evident depression,
and the Symptoms might soon alter, and a neglect of the
operation be attended with bad consequences. —

Nothing but a great number of Cases, with
diligent enquiries, and carefull observation, can
enable us to form any just prognosticks in injuries
of the Encephalon. — But as there is no great danger
in applying the Trepan, it had better be done twice
for nothing, than neglected once too long. —

VI. A large collection of matter on the Hip, mistaken for a Rheumatism. —

W. B. a man aged twenty five, of a pretty slender make, but had generally enjoyed a pretty good state of health, by a fall from his horse slightly bruised his left hip, which immediately became painful, and soon after was attended with rigors, and a stiffness in the joint. — These symptoms continued above a month, without any discoloration of the skin, altho' the part swelled considerably. — During this time the patient was treated in all respects as if labouring under a rheumatism, by hot steams, Baths, sweating, &c.

A Surgeon being now called, he declared the case to be a collection of matter, and advised an immediate opening; but it was with the utmost difficulty that the patient's friends could be made to believe the propriety of this advice. —

An incision was at length made six fingers breadth in length, over the hip joint, thro' the ligaments and muscles, and three quarts and a pint of well concocted matter immediately ran out.

out into a large wooden bowl held for that purpose.

The Ulcer was dressed according to the rules of Surgery;— but in about a fortnight, the discharge being greater than an Ulcer of that magnitude ought to afford, and the patient at the same time wasting very fast;— and the hollows being very extensive up and down the thigh bone; the Ulcer was sufficiently enlarged each way, and the dressings were afterwards apply'd to the bottom of all the sinusses with facility, except an extensive one which led to the groin, which was dressed with a Lent for a long time, and was healed up with the rest of the ulcer in about five months, and the patient recovered perfect health, but with the inconvenience of having a stiff hip joint and knee during life. — A very large hemorrhage attended the last injections, which exceedingly weakened the patient. —

B. This patient had from the beginning to the end of the Cure, at frequent intervals, a most violent Pain in his knee joint.

VII. Scorbutic Ulcer of the Leg, Cured

S. H. had a Scorbutic Ulcer on his right Leg, of several years standing, for which he had used various remedies to no purpose. It had been frequent-ly so troublesome as to deprive him of walking.

In 1771 he desired me to undertake a final cure.

This spring I ordered him an antiscorbutic Diet Drink, with a decoction of Guajac, which he took every day, — this had a very good effect.

On the 12th of June, I began with the following method.

In the evening I gave him Pill. Coch. min. ℞ss .

The next evening he began to take the following alter-ative mercurial Pills: —

℞ Calomel. p.p. grx . Linat. Elect. & Occul. Cancer. grf. m. f. Pillulas ℞vi . —

He took one of these pills every evening and a dose of Jalap every fourth day to prevent the mercury's affecting the salivary glands. — When

When these six pills were taken, as many more were made up in the following manner: —

R^x. Calomel. p.p. gr. x. Pill. Sap. gys. m. f
Pillulas N^o VI. —

These were taken as the others, and the patient was kept to a strict regimen during the course of the pills. — The Flower of Sulphur, with three or four doses of purging Salts were taken after the twelve pills were used. — The Ulcer of the Leg was fomented with Scumgraph, and the ulcers were dressed with Cerat. Cerupa. — In a few weeks after this course, the ulcers intirely healed, and have never broke out since, the young man continuing to enjoy a better state of health than he has for a number of years. — (This man died afterwards at Beronue = da, of this ulcer, which broke out there)

Reflection — If the mercury runs off by purging it looses its efficacy, and should be stopped by a dose or two of Sulphur — And if it affects the glands of the mouth, the same method ^{may be used,} after a purge as it is not necessary to produce a spitting — The Extract Saturn. would be a good Embrocation for the ulcers. —

VIII. A Phlegm^{-on.} in the Hand

M^{rs} H. of P. aged 40, frequently subject to nervous diseases and hysterical affections; in 1771 received a small puncture in the hand, over the ligamentum carpalum. — The part soon became very painful, and inflamed, and by the use of Pultices came to a small supperation, which I imprudently opened and dressed with digestives. —

Next day the inflammation was very high, and the pain almost insupportable, which continued for eight days, and then terminated in a supperation & slight gangrene of the whole palm of the hand and the wrist above the carpal ligament. I now laid open the Imposthume its whole length, and dressed the lifeless part with hot digestives. —

Next day I found my patient very ill, and the pain much increased. — This and the two or three following days, I used attenuating fomentations and cataplasms, and dressed the Ulcer with digestives, rising

using embrocations of Spirit of Wine and Camphire — But my Patient growing worse every day, I left of the use of every thing hot and stimulating; and dressed the Ulcer with Ung. Sambucis. et Lin. Arcevi. very plentifully, anointing all the adjacent parts with the following Unguent: —

℞ The Bark of the root of Bittersweet; —

White Water Lilly root; — Chamomile; —

An
Emollient
Unguent.

Elder flowers; — Red roses; — Seeds of —

Jenugreek, — of each a proportionable quantity, let them be bruised and then gradually simmered in a sufficient of purified Hog's —

Lard, & strained off for use. —

The hand and arm were then covered with a pulvis of Male Elm Bark; — the patient took frequently of Nitre and other cooling medicines; — avoiding every thing Spiritous & irritating: by these means she soon began to mend. The covering of the two flexor tendons in the hand digested off with out difficulty, leaving the tendon's bare, that were soon after covered with good flesh, the extreme pain she was almost ~~always~~ constantly attended with before the applications were made use of, now very soon left her, ^{and}

and never returned, and she recovered her former health in about six weeks. —

Reflection

In all inflammations that attend persons subject to hypochondriacal & hysterical affections, whose nerves are always extremely irritable, — the most mild and gentle methods should be pursued to abate them or bring them to suppuration; as they generally have a tendency to gangrene, from the too great quantity of acrimony that accompanies the humours. — Unctionous applications are extremely serviceable in blunting this acrimony and relaxing the coats of the vessels, that in such patients are generally very rigid and subject to spasmodic twitchings, that are attended with the most acute pain. That never fails ~~upon~~ of increasing upon the applications of any heating or irritating medicines as I have frequently experienced, whether applied externally or taken internally. —

Also in Inflammations in Plethoric or Sanguine

Sanguine habits, that arise in the hands or feet, the ankle or wrist joints, occasioned by a Strain or Puncture:— These I have known to terminate in large large and deep Suppurations, gangrene, — caries and mortification; attended for a long time with the most alarming symptoms, with the free use of the limb ever after; proceeding altogether from the imprudent use of Tomentations, and discutient Cataplasms in the beginning of the disorder. — Where as the foregoing Ointment apply'd with linnen cloths fold'd together and dip'd into it when warm; and Pultices of emollient herbs & roots, would at least prevent the inflammation from arising to so great a height, if not wholly disperse it. —

Dr. Sharp's Cerate of Wax and Oil made in the manner that Gooch recommends, with Elder flowers is extremely neat & handy in some such cases.

The foregoing case, especially the Gangrene, that attended it, should be treated in a quite different from gangrenes arising in cold phlegmatic habits, attended with a glutinous & stasys blood.

IX. Of the Success that attended the
Use of a Puttice of River fresh Fish,
in Stubborn Ulcers of the Thigh & Leg.—

M. W. of B. a married Woman aged twenty, who
had heretofore generally enjoyed her health;— after a
long complicated illness in 1770, was attacked with
a pain in the fleshy part of her left leg just below
the head of the os Tibula.— In about three months it
came to a suppuration between the external and
internal Muscles, and the tumour being opened
two or three jills of brownish matter was evacuated;
the Ulcer was dressed for upwards of fifteen months
afterwards without a disposition to heal from the bot-
tom, the matter frequently forming new sinusses,
that were as frequently enlarged with the knife, till
the different openings extended from above the knee
on the outside of the Thigh to a considerable length
below.—

The Ulcer would sometimes almost close up with
a seemingly firm cicatrix; but soon after
would

would break out again and discover large & deep sinusses, which notwithstanding they were laid open their whole extent, - deteged, - incised and nearly cicatrized, would in a short time become as bad as ever.

After she had passed two years in this manner I undertook for her, and hoped to cure her by a ~~small~~ little alteration of the method that had ~~been~~ hitherto been pursued, and a more strict and diligent attendance - Accordingly I immediately laid open all the sinusses their whole extent; and sometime after, I opened two considerable collections of matter under the superior part of the Tibialis - Anticus, & Gastrocnemius Muscles, that were formed without discolouration of the skin, or any observable fluctuation. - A good deal of matter was discharged for a long time from the ulcers, which still continued as stubborn to heal as ever, notwithstanding various internal as well as external remedies were used. - The flexor & extensors of the Knee joint became so contracted that she could not possibly extend her leg but a little beyond a square.

But she being now six months gone on her pregnancy, I hoped this would by and by favour me in the cure. — Yet notwithstanding in the usual time, she was delivered of a healthy & lusty boy, the Ulcers remained as stubborn as ever, and frequently required large incisions to expose the sinifiges; — nor could they be made to heal up sound, without soon becoming as malignant as before, with all the means I could invent. —

At length I considered what I had either heard or read, I know not where, concerning a putrice of boiled fish Tish being very efficacious in such stubborn cases. —

I immediately visited my Patient, and in the strongest terms recommended this application. — But it was a whole month before I could persuade her to use a medicine that seemed too simple to promise success.

At length her husband caught some pond Tish, which she applied putrid wise, and next day found herself free of pain and the knee joint more flexible. — This encouraged, they procured some large River Tish, and

by applying them twice a day, and when they
 smelled putrefied, three times a day, the Ulcers
 began to heal sound from the bottom, the flexor
 tendons became relaxed, and in three weeks she
 was perfectly cured having the free and uninterrupted
 use of her knee joint; nor has the least appearance
 of the disorder returned since, it being now upwards
 of seven years, in which time she has borne two or
 three Children and remains healthy in all
 respects.

Reflection

That the above cure depended wholly, or at least,
 principally, on the Tiff. pulvis, was very apparent;
 yet a farther proof of its efficacy need be made before
 it can be fully recommended. — By what
 particular quality it alters the juices and deterges
 the Ulcers, I am yet at a loss; but that it restores rigid
 and contracted tendons to their natural state, is
 fairly proved in the above case, which seems to
 rank it under the class of the most powerfull
 Relaxers.

N. B. Nov. 1789 she is still living, and well having
 had several Children —

X. The Capsula of the last joint of the Thumb Wounded.—

J. S. a man aged 40, hale and strong; in 1772, received a small transverse wound from a knife, directly over the last joint of the Thumb of his left hand. — This wound readily healed, and remained well near six weeks, (except a very slight soreness over the part,) when as he imagined, he took cold in it, which was immediately followed by pain, inflammation, & swelling. — I directed him to apply suppurative Puttices, which were accordingly followed two days, when an apparent fluctuation appearing to the touch, I made a longitudinal incision into the body of the tumour; — but instead of matter, I found the tumour to be a stongy excrecence of fleshy substance. —

Next day, the incision was closed, the inflammation, pain, and swelling increased. — I continued the putrice till the day after, when we excized two thirds of the tumour and dressed the wound with oil & digestives. — Two days after the probe was admitted into the joint, & the last Phalanx was found a little carious, and the stongy excrecence increased.

increased to a greater magnitude than ever; the inflammation arose higher, and the pain had borne the Patient exceeding ly. — We advised to amputate the member next day, to which he readily complied. —

Ongoing the next day to cut off the Thumb, I asked an older surgeon who happened to be in Town to go with me. — He advised not to amputate by any means, — but cut off the whole excrescence level with the capsula, sprinkle the part with Merc. precip. rub. and apply a bandage rolled on tightly over the dressings. — I hinted to him the impropriety of this proceeding, and that we had taken off the excrescence before with = cat effect, — yet he persisting in his opinion, — I did as he advised, but with considerable reluctance however. —

At night I was sent for in great haste, my Patient having been in the utmost pain all day, which had now become quite insupportable. — On removing the dressings I perceived the tumour had arisen to its former height, the inflammation greatly

greatly increased, and the swelling affecting the hand and arm. — I made him rest easy the remainder of the night, by a light dressing, fomentation, a poultice, and an Anodyne. —

Next day I took off the Thumb near the hand, and the stump healed with difficulty. —

On dissecting the Thumb, we found a transverse wound of the Capsula, from the lips of which projected in part this excrescence; a small spot in the last phalanx of the last phalanx was carious, and a few drops of putrid sanies could be seen in the joint. — This wound of the capsula had never been healed. —

Reflection

The above case plainly contradicts the Baron de Haller's opinion of the cartilages, capsula's &c. &c. being void of sensibility, since their being affected plainly contributed to the violence of the symptoms. — In other cases of the like nature, that I have been conversant with, where the Capsulae were either punctured, or eroded by acrimonia or other, Amputation hardly ever failed to be necessary. —

The Unguent mentioned in page 14, proved of service in the foregoing Case, after excision, to mitigate the remaining Inflammation, — as it has in others of the like nature, both before, and after Amputation of the inferior members. —

XI. A Wound on the Knee, attended with a large discharge of Lympha. —

S. P. a Boy aged 15, of an ordinary good habit of body — received an oblique wound an inch and half long, on the external lateral head of the Os Femoris, partly over the Joint of the knee, a little below the patella. —

Next day the wound was filled with a viscid tough matter, and began to discharge a watery fluid. — This discharge increased daily, the wound swelled and became very painful; — Sinuses, after several days began to form, one of which run under part of the patella. — Fomentations and Cataplasms of various kinds were made use of — with steams of Lime Water & Bal. Tolut. Syrax — Oil of St. Johns Wort were indifferently apply'd to the Wound; — notwithstanding, the discharge of watery Lymph increased to four or five ounces a day; — and sometimes on removing the dressings it would gush out like liquor from a Cask;

A stubborn fungus proceeded from the lips of the wound, that would not yield to proper remedies; — and the wound was constantly filled with tough viscid white matter. —

I proposed laying the part open the whole extent of the sinusses; — but this was objected to by an old Physician in whom the People very justly placed much confidence. I therefore contented myself with dressing as before, adding cooling draughts for his Fever, — and when that intermitted, the Bark. The wound continued much in the same way for upwards of three weeks, and the Boy's strength and flesh wasted daily. — The whole knee began now to feel spongy, and the heads of the Bones appeared to be swelled. —

I now advised them to call another Surgeon to consult with me, — which they did; — and on a critical examination, we almost despair'd of saving the leg, — but concluded (however) to dilate the wound largely, tho' little success was expected from it. — The incision was made in the direction of the fibres, then filled with dry lint, and the whole knee was covered over with the

the Elm Puttie (26.) — Four days after
the wound was filled with the same tex-
-uriant flesh as before; — I again enlarged
the opening a good length, in doing which
a branch of the poplitea was wounded,
but the bleeding was suppressed by list
and compression with the hand. —

A violent pain succeeded the stopping of
the hemorrhage, and continued sometime.
Next day, a high Fever was ushered in
by shiverings, lassitude, stretchings &c.,
which at night terminated in a copious
sweat, and the day following he began to
mend; — the swelling of his knee abated; the
wound digested kindly, and in a few
weeks firmly cicatrized, leaving him
the pretty free use of his knee, and he
enjoyed good health for four years after-
ward, when he was carried off by another
disorder. —

[*] This Puttie is made of the inner bark
of male Elm, finely bruised or cut, and boiled
with Rye Bran, Milk, and Water. —

XII. A Contusion of the Testicle cured, by repeated Bleedings. —

A Gentleman's Servant violently bruised his right Testicle by getting over a fence. — Inflammation, pain and great swelling, soon succeeded the accident, which continuing to increase for four days, they sent for me. —

On examining the Testicle, I found it exceedingly swelled, hard, and very painful. I immediately drew off 12 ounces of blood from his Arm; and ordered an emollient Fomentation and Cataplasm. — Next day I visited him again, and found the Testicle in the same condition, and the pain nothing abated. I bled him again largely, and continued the topical Remedies. — On visiting him the third day I found all the symptoms still remaining, and the pain rather increased. — The Gentleman now advised me to Castrate the Testicle,

(28.)
as he thought it could not possibly
be saved, and a little longer delay
might be attended with bad consequences.

I resolved however to try one more
bleeding, recollecting what Mons. Le
Dran had told me in his Seventy-first
Observation; - nor was I disappointed
in my expectation: For upon opening
the Vein this time, the pain almost
instantaneously abated, - and before I had
drawn of eight ounces, totally left him
and never more returned, he being perfect-
ly cured in one fortnight, to his no
small comfort, as well as the entire satis-
faction of his Master. —

XIII. A Whitlow on the Thumb. -

A young Girl had a small Suppuration
on her Thumb which came with considerable
pain, and was opened by herself before the
Suppuration was sufficiently advanced; -
the pain then fixed under the root of the
nail, and by the use of proper Suppuratives,
the matter was again collected deeper and

(29.)

more plentiful than before, — and being opened, the last phalanx of the Thumb was found carious. — The wound was kept open till the phalanx became loosened so as to be easily pulled out with a small forceps; — the cavity made by the extraction of the bone was frequently afterwards injected cum Tinct. Myrrh. Mastich. Tolutan. & Arab. — the Thumb was supported in its natural shape by Splints & a gentle bandage, — by which means it soon healed up sound & pretty handsome shaped, and remained almost as useful as ever.

Reflection. —

It is of consequence that we always use our utmost endeavours to preserve the Nails and fleshy parts of the extremities of the Thumbs & fore-fingers of Women, since their employments more particularly require their use. — And at the when the last Phalanges are wanting, the flesh by contracting becomes more or less ballous; yet it is still more usefull than a stump which by its hard cicatrix prevents their readily using a needle.

The Ung. Basil. Virid. — Aq. Phagaden — and Aq. Calis, as very usefull in such cases as the above. —

XIV. An Amputation, from a compound Fracture of the Cubit and Humerus. —

A young Girl, aged six years, daughter of Mr. J. R. of S. on the 2^d of September 1773, had her left Arm drawn through between the small nut & the Post of a Cyder Mill up more than half way between the Elbow and Shoulder, and the mill was turned back again to get it out. — The Bones by these means, from the ends of the fingers to the middle of the Humerus were shattered and broken in a most terrible Manner, and the flesh in several places shaved from the bone. — Notwithstanding the shattered condition of the Arm, endeavours were made by a Bone-setter, to save it, by reducing the several fractures, splintering, bandaging, digestives, &c. &c. —

Five days after the accident I was called, & found the whole arm to the Superior fracture, mortified, and the

Child in a stupid and languid condition. — I advised Amputating the Limb as soon as possible, which being agreed to, I returned after my Instruments and came and performed it just below the shoulder joint, on the 7th day after the accident. —

Before the Operation, the Child lay in a very low condition, and seemed almost insensible of pain, — nor she make much complaint under the operation. — The stench of the Arm was so great, we were obliged to cover it with Lavender, Vinegar & before we could begin our work. — Notwithstanding — The Stump healed up without any difficulty, and the Child was perfectly cured in six weeks. —

Reflection.

One of the Physicians who attended the above operation, very strongly objected to having the Operation performed in a regular manner, but declared it would be sufficient to cut off the flesh where the arm was broken above the middle of the humerus, and the

[31.] — This he said would
save the patient the pain of a regular operation;
and the Bone, altho' it would protrude more than
two inches from the stump, (it being now more
that length bare,) would exfoliate, after-
ward, and make a tolerable handsome
Stump.

The weakness of this argument, any
one would imagine might be easily over-
come by common reasoning, and the
slightest knowledge of the Animal Econo-
my; — yet so tenacious was this Gentleman
in his own opinions, that it was with much
difficulty he was dissuaded from them; —
and it was absolutely necessary that he
should be persuaded to acknowledge the
propriety of the operation, in order to quiet
the minds of the people, as he was really a Gentleman
of worth. —

This is a matter that too frequently happens
in the Country, and often baffles our endeavours
to relieve our distressed fellow creatures; —
arising from an avaricious desire of engrossing
the principal business, which some endea-
-vour to accomplish by prepossessing the
minds of the people with a good Opinion of

their own skill, in contradicting the Opinions of Others, even at the risk of the Patient's Life; which they will not fail to do in the most smooth and submissive manner, mixed with very plausible arguments, and specious reasonings.

Others, fond of displaying their knowledge and discovering their talents, endeavour to sway the minds of the Faculty themselves, by new-jangled arguments and obscure hypotheses, without a seeming of doing a real benefit to the Patient.

It is a great unhappiness that there is so little harmony among Practitioners in the Country, each one endeavouring to procure the greatest number of Patients even at the expense of a brother's reputation; — This is so repugnant to humanity, and that generous philanthropy which ever ought to distinguish the profession of the healing art, that it were to be wished some mode might be established to unite their interests and obligations to each other, that the frequent evil consequences of this inlaudible emulation might be suppressed, a spirit of freedom, benevolence and charity encouraged, and each one's interests united. — The unhappy sick would by this means receive greater advantages, and the Faculty greater emolument. —

XV. A Tumour on the Tongue

P. A. of A. a Man aged fifty years, who had hitherto enjoyed a good state of health, had an excrescence on the center of his tongue resembling a Wart, that gradually grew to the bigness of half a Robin's egg, when he desired me to do something for it. — As it grew on the centre of the tongue I could not be produced by any affections of the teeth. I conceived it to be of the same species of excrescent Tumours that infect other parts of the body. —

Accordingly, I conveyed a thread through the bottom of the tumour by a crooked Needle, then lifting up the tumour by the two ends of the thread, and an assistant depressing the tongue at the same time with a spatula; — I carefully dissected out the whole of it, leaving none of the roots behind, that were no more than the small blood vessels become turgid or varicous. —

A little dry lint at first dressing, and Bals. Copiv. afterwards, applied two or three times a day with a feather, soon healed it up, nor has there been any appearance of it since.

XVI. — The Head of the Ulna at the Wrist, and part of the Radius, sawed off with success. —

R. C. of K. a Boy twelve years old, in November 1774, by falling from a tree, dislocated the Ulna of the right hand at the wrist, forcing its head through the skin into the ground above three inches. — the Radius at the same time being broken a little above the joint, its superior end was forced through the skin near the other and was also drove into the ground. —

A large flap of the Scalp was separated from the skull just above the right eye, by striking his head obliquely against a stone as he fell.

I saw the Boy seven hours after the accident and finding that the skull was not injured, nor no symptoms of an oppressed brain from a wound of the head. I washed off the dirt and filth from the skull and scalp, making the wound bleed afresh, then laying down the flap in its proper place. I dressed it up with Balsam Capivi. lint and bandage. —

The bones at the wrist protruded beyond the skin more than two inches, and were covered with gravel and filth. — Having no convenient saw at hand, I immediately substituted one, by taking a well tempered thin Case Knife, and grinding the back as thin as the edge, cut a number of teeth in the latter, and very readily sawed off both the bones close to the origins from whence they protruded. Then straightening the limb, I placed the bones in their proper situation, pushing the arm extended its usual length, whilst proper dressings, and a convenient stay, with three ligatures over the whole were applied.

A Week afterwards, I laid open the two orifices made by the bones, into one, enlarging the Incision each way, exposing the bones a considerable length, [which ought to have been done at first if the Patient would have permitted it, his worst stubbornness rendering it at that time impracticable]

For several days after, the discharge was very copious, and after that it discharged no more than a wound of its bigness required, being constantly dressed from the beginning

with the natural Balsam, and cautiously kept extended while dressing; and the flaps drawn together as tight as would do without obstructing the Circulation.

In about six weeks the offensive matter that issued from the extremities of the sawed bones had become so compacted and ossified, that he could lift up his hand without any stays, or to support it, or any other assistance. — The stays were however continued a month longer, and a plate of sheet lead over the bones to prevent the luxuriance of the Callus. — and the wrist gently moved once a day at the joint to prevent an Ankylosis.

The Wound soon healed up sound, and in a few months he recovered nearly the former strength of his wrist, and had a natural motion of the joint, and has now become able to do any kind of farming Work as before.

The Wound of the head was cured without any difficulty. [*]

[*] I have since this, sawed off a portion of the Tibia in a compound fracture of the leg, which very much expedited the cure.

The foregoing Observations,
are extracted from the Manuscripts
of the late ingenious and justly
celebrated Doct.^r Albigenus Nardo
of Pombou —

June 17th 1795 —

Observation

I.

An Amputation of a Cancerous
Breast. —

Mrs. C — y of H — y — aged 48 years
had a firrshaus Tumor in her
left breast of several years standing.
At first it was small, movable & indolent,
but constantly, though slowly, increased
in size and malignity. — A variety
of remedies were applied, — none of
which, however, seemed to have any
effect in dispersing or mitigating her
complaint. —

By degrees, the whole breast became
enlarged, hardened, and painful. —

the nipple dark coloured and drawn inwards, with ulcerations at its edges. The tumor evidently adhered to the Pectoral Muscle, and the Arm of that side was almost useless. —

Amputation of breast was proposed to her as the only, — but doubtful remedy to which the patient, — worn down with pain and anxiety — at length consented. —

The operation was performed by D. W. — July 9th 1789 — After making the necessary Apparatus — The Patient was seated in a chair, with her head supported by an Assistant behind, and her hands properly secured. — The Operator, being seated opposite, laid hold of this breast with his left hand and with a large scalpel,

began the incision at the superior part of the breast, and continued it downwards, in a femilunar direction on the inside, to the bottom; - Then made a similar incision on the outside, - saving as much skin as possible. The whole breast, with a part of the pectoral Muscle was then dissected out. Three small Arteries were divided, which were clamped by the fingers of a physician till they could be secured by ligatures. The wound was then dressed with dry lint, - over which were applied compresses moistened with Spirit and Water; - and the whole secured with a Napkin passed round the body.

An Opiate was then administered and absolute Rest and Diet enjoined - with Clysters occasionally to remove Costiveness. The dressings were removed the 5th day.

when a good digestion had taken place and all appearances were favourable — The ulcer was afterwards dressed in the same simple manner, and the patient no complaint but debility. — She was ordered a restorative diet, with Decoction of the Woods Bark —

The Ulcer continued open for several Months, but at length, after the introduction of a Seton in the Side, it entirely cicatrized.* —

The woman never afterwards had any return of her cancerous disorder, but declined gradually, and died Plectical in about 2 years from the Operation.

* June 15th 1796 — I have lately been informed that the ulcer never was completely cicatrized. —

II.

July 30th 1792. — Moffatt, a Labourer was engaged in blowing rocks, and as he was ramming down some powdered brick to confine the Gun Powder, in a hole drilled for that purpose in a large flinty rock. — His rammer being Iron, struck fire which was communicated to the Powder below, and instantly the Rock blew up while he was sitting upon it. —

He was taken up sensibly, and conveyed to a house, where he soon recovered his senses. Dr. W. was immediately sent for, who soon afterwards, arrived; & I with him. —

A deep lacerated wound, was discovered which began on the anterior part of the Arm, just below the joint of the Shoulder it penetrated under the deltoid Muscle, and

grasped the superior surface of the Os
Humeri, which was somewhat lacerated, -
diligent search was made with the finger
for extraneous bodies, but none discovered.
There was a small wound on the left
eye-brow, penetrating to the bone, which
we found rough & ragged. — Three
of the upper Saw-teeth with their jackets
were broken from the jaw. — His jaw was
badly burnt. — his eyes wounded & burnt. —
his left hand burnt & wounded in several
places — and in all these parts there
were burnt, innumerable grains of Gun-
-powder were lodged in the skin &c —

The wound of the Arm was dressed
with dry lint, and his face eyes and
hand, fomented with ~~small~~ Milk Punch.
The following evening, the dressings of the
wounds on the shoulder were maintained
with Bals. Polyk. and strict Orders given
to continue the fomentations through the night.

July 31st — The same applications continued, with the addition of a fomentation to the arm, composed of a decoction of May-weed, Worm-wood, & Tansey, and the frequent use of Tinct. Myrrh. —

Aug^t 1st — A Cataplasm of Onions boiled in Milk & Water, with the addition of Oreg. bran was applied to the face. The fomentations were discontinued — He was much debilitated, and was directed to the use of Wine & Nutriments — His arm was somewhat oedematous and friction with the naked hand moistened in spirits was recommended. —

2 — He still appeared to low — He was therefore ordered Wine & Eggs largely and the Back sparingly — For fear that it might affect his head — as he complained of a head-ach and a numbness around the wound on his head.

besides, we were not without apprehension that there might be mischief under the Cranium. — His face and hands were dress'd with a cerate of Wax and Oil. —

3rd — His wounds were dress'd as usual with a plentiful use of the Sweet Myrrh — His head ached all night. —

4th — His head still ached — and he was dress'd as usual. — From this time he began to mend — He took the bark occasionally and the ^{very gradually} assumed a healthy aspect —

9th — The lodgment of matter formed a small abscess at the posterior part of the Arm which was opened and a fragment of bone extracted

A considerable Hemorrhage followed but was easily restrained by lint and compression with the hand. — As there appeared yet to be a considerable degree of inflammation in his eyes, a mullage of Mabe Elm, made into the consistence of a cataplasm was applied to them for a few days, by which the inflammation abated, and nothing was afterwards applied to them but colligria of Gum & Water.

He recovered in a few weeks, but the wound of the arm contracted into small compas and continued to discharge for several months, and some small pieces of bone were discharged before it finally healed. —

III.

Abcesses about the joint of the knee.

A servant girl of M.^r Dutton
 Kingsbury, of Billingley aged
 11 years — About the beginning of
 October 1794 — complained frequently
 of slight pains in her knee, which
 gradually increased, and on the 13th
 of the same month were so violent
 as to confine her to the house —
 The pain continued to increase, and
 a fever supervened — A Physician
 was called, who left her an Opiate
 but as the disorder grew more violent
 he applied an Emplastre just below
 the knee. — The Plaster did its office
 but a difficulty in voiding urine

succeeded, and the disorder proceeded from bad to worse. —

Oct^r 18th I visited her — I found her attended with a violent pyrexia, and her whole limb much swelled — but the tumefaction was most prominent just below the knee on the inside. I directed a large poultice of Linseed to be applied to the part and renewed four or five times a day.

21st I saw her again — The matter had eroded a small orifice in the skin where the tumor was most prominent which I enlarged with the scalpel making an incision 3 inches in length to the periosteum, which I found smooth and adherent to the bone — A considerable quantity of well concocted matter discharged at the opening. The cavity of the abscess extended over

The Tibia to the external part of the knee - I introduced a slip of old linen into the cavity and dressed the incision with dry lint. - There remained a considerable degree of tumefaction in the limb, I therefore directed the poultice to be continued.

23rd The tumefaction had abated, the discharge pretty large but poor in quantity - The pain & fever were greatly lessened, and the same applications continued.

24th There appeared to be a lodgement of matter on the external part of the knee - I therefore made a small incision into that part & gave discharge to considerable quantity of matter - I dressed the openings with lint moistened with

Bals. Palyk. and directed a poultice of the root of Petty-morrel boild in milk & water & thickened to the consistence of a poultice with bran.

In a few days afterwards the matter became more then, - her pains more frequent & violent - She had daily exacerbations of fever, which appeared towards night, and went off before morning without any sweating - These exacerbations were more considerable every other day. - She had a very sore mouth - her tongue & throat were very dry, she slept ill, & had frequent shakings in the limb. - I discontinued the poultices and applied cloths moistened with spirit & water - I gave her opiates occasionally to obviate shakings - and always at night to procure rest.

She took the Bark - at first in small quantities, as she had a difficulty in voiding urine, accompanied at first by the application of the Episthymia, & which was increased by the Bark - A mixture of Gum arabic with demulcent and diluting drinks helped her on that account - I then increased the quantity of the Bark gradually.

A small collection of matter found over the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle, just under the skin which I opened. — Afterwards the matter of the lower abscess infiltrated itself gradually in the interstices of the muscles in the calf of the leg, ^{on the outside of the leg.} Oct. 31st I made an incision where the lodgement appeared most evident, a considerable quantity of matter

discharged at the orifice for a few days, when the cavity closed ~~in the~~ ^{discharge ceased from} ~~throat~~ and the ~~next day~~ ^{from} that quarter — The febrile symptoms lessened, but the patient emaciated to a great degree and the debility increased, — Wine was ordered, but she disliked it, — she began to loathe the bark, and her appetite for food wholly left her, — I directed her to take Elixir Vitriol — with as much Bark, wine & food as possible. She however, could take but small quantities of any thing without nausea, — Her pain ^{Van Oudenarde took place} ceased. —

As the case appeared alarming I requested the assistance of my very good friend Dr. Putnam, which was complied with. He saw her with me

Nov. 6th We directed a small quantity of Rhubarb to be joined with the bark, in order to move gently the intestines - but from the Rhubarb's being uncommonly powerful, it purged her smartly - We advised broiled beef steaks, well seasoned for food, and a continuation of the other medicines. - The ulcers were dressed in the same manner as before & a circular plaster applied from the knee to the toes. -

She liked the beef steaks and ate of it frequently - her appetite grew gradually better, her pulse stronger, but very frequent - A collection of matter formed under the ham which (Nov. 9th) by gentle pressure, was made to discharge

at the opening at the inside of the knee — a very large quantity was evacuated, of a yellowish colour, pretty thick but soft in tolerably fetid. The smell resembled that of rotten Eggs.

10th On dressing, nearly the same quantity discharged & afterwards, fetid. A large collection appeared to forming above the knee, — I was then taken sick, & Dr Putnam attended her daily till the 17th Nov^r.

During his attendance, (13th) he made an incision into the abscess above the knee & gave discharge to a large quantity of matter, in consistency, colour & smell much like that from the knee — Her pulse was so frequent that it sometimes beat 135 strokes in a minute. — ~~Her water was~~

On examining the ulcer upon the external part of the knee the edges of which were tumefied, Dr. Putnam discovered on introducing a probe - a caries at the bottom which the Dr. thought was upon the head of Tibia within the Capsula. He informed me of that circumstance, & when I got able to visit her (Nov. 17th) I likewise discovered the caries, which I supposed to be within the joint - We were then apprehensive that amputation of the limb would be the only remedy to save life - A few days afterwards I discovered our mistake and found that the caries was not in the joint, and extended

no farther than the outer apophysis
of the Tibia. —

She soon afterwards began gradually to mend, though various troubles
some of some alarming symptoms
afterwards took place. — She had
been in such a state for upwards
of three weeks, that she could not
not change her position in bed —
by that means, as she lay constantly
upon the affected side — a mortification
of the skin, half the size of a dollar
took place upon the hip of that side
which on separation of the dead
part produced a troublesome ulcer
which was a great while in healing
because she was obliged to lie
upon it, principally — though

She could change position a little.
So as to have the ulcer dress. —

She was afterwards several times
attacked with a violent diarrhoea
which would last two or three days
at a time — then cease & return
perhaps in a few weeks. — Some
small abscesses afterwards formed,
which continued to discharge for
upwards of a year, though she
was constantly gaining in every
respect. — A few small exfoliations
from the tibia took place during
the cure, — and it was more than
a year before she moved a few
inches of the limb — At length, however
it became perfectly well. —

IV.

Operation for Empyema.

John Birdin of Scituate, in the State of Rhode-Island, aged 35 years who in the former part of his life had been a healthy hard labouring man. — For 2 or 3 years had been much out of health — attended with a cough — hectic fever & frequent collections of Pus in the Cavity of the Thorax, which from time to time burst and were evacuated by the mouth. —

May 1792 — A tumor was perceived on the left side of the Thorax about the place of the 2^d & 3rd of the true ribs — This was supposed

to be a collection of matter pointing
outwardly - Dr. Waldo was sent
for to make an opening into it,
but before he arrived, the abscess
burst internally and was evacuated
by the mouth ^{& the tumor subsided} - It was therefore
thought not proper to operate. —

July 14th 1792. Another tumor
having appeared, Dr. W. was again sent
for - I saw the patient with him -
On examination of the Lasp - The
ends of the cartilages of the upper
ribs, next the Sternum were found
much more prominent than those of
the other side - there was a general
tumor and induration of the parts,
which pointed, between the first & second
ribs near their junction with the
Sternum, - at this spot, which was

painful or prurient, there was ^a sensation conveyed to the fingers of an examiner, much like a fluctuation of a fluid. — But upon mature consideration appeared to resemble more an inflation of air. — The man at this time daily expectorated considerable quantities of pus — was feble, emaciated to a great degree & the adunquin form of the nails was remarkable. —

Under these circumstances, it was proposed & consented to that an incision be made into the cavity of the thorax at the place of the tumor which was accordingly performed by Dr. W. — An incision ^{in the center of the ribs} was first made through the skin & membrana adiposa about 2 inches in length, in the center of the tumor, and the blood stanchd out with a sponge & warm water —

The incision was then continued through the intercostal muscles to the pleura, which was found extremely sensible - the touch of it with the probe was almost insupportable. Diligent search was made for an opening in the pleura, but none could be found.

The patient had hitherto been laid upon his back, - some rags were applied to the wound, & the patient directed to turn over and lie upon his belly for a short time.

Upon resuming his posture upon his back - a small appearance of pus was discerned, which had found its way from the cavity of the thorax. On farther examination, an orifice in the pleura was discovered, which was carefully enlarged each way

with the blunt pointed bistoury. By which means a small branch of the intercostal artery was wounded and discharged a considerable quantity of blood — An opening was now ^{incidentally} made into the cavity of the Thorax, no pus issued, however. — A piece of old linen was introduced into the Thorax & the incision dress'd with dry lint. —

He was before the operation in a course of the Bark & cordial medicines, which were directed to be continued as circumstances should require, — He had a good deal of pain after the operation, till the end of 2 days, when the piece of linen that was introduced into the opening was thrust out, & about 2 quarts of pus evacuated in a large stream.

From that time he became easy. After the operation, the expectoration of pus stopped entirely.

Pus, in considerable quantities was every day evacuated from the orifice, — the attending physician finding it troublesome to introduce the slip of linen into the opening had substituted a tent, which he made at first so long as to create uneasiness, & afterward shortened so much that the orifice in the pleura was nearly closed, when I saw him again July 23rd — A slip of linen was again introduced with the addition of a sponge tent to enlarge the ^{the introduction causes a numbness of the arm & leg of that side} orifice. — The discharge was yet in considerable quantity, which was forced out by heaving forward & coughing, at the same time —

A wooden canula was directed to be daily introduced, after the orifice should be enlarged sufficiently with the sponge tent — And the fumes of burning gums, were directed to be introduced into the external orifice by means of a funnel. — This diet was ordered to consist principally of bread milk, vegetables and a little broth occasionally. —

Aug^t 13th I saw him again with Dr. M — He had gradually gained flesh & strength — the discharge had subsided very much & the aspect of affairs much altered for the better —

The adynamic form of his evils was disappearing very fast — The orifice was directed to be kept open until the discharge had nearly ceased, and then suffered to heal, after the introduction

of a fitow. in the leg of the side
affected — Gentle exercise on horse
back was recommended, to recover
his strength, together with a light
nourishing diet. —

He recovered, and enjoyed tolerable
health for a number of years,
without any return of collections
in the Thorax. —

1803 — The Ulcer continues to
discharge — But the general health
of the patient is improved — He is
able to do some business — but not
to perform much labour. —

V.

Tumor on the Thigh—

Harvey Aldridge, ^{of Pomfret} aged 18 years who had enjoyed a good state of health and been accustomed to labour hard, at farming.

March 1790—He had a fall upon the Ice, by which he received a contusion on the outside his thigh about 4 inches below the greater trochanter—The blow at first gave him great pain, which however, abated soon, and he followed his ordinary employment—But a constant obtuse pain remained in the part, till the month of September following—when

after labouring in the water, the pain became very acute for several days. — Soon afterwards he perceived a small hard immovable tumor, in the place of the original injury. — This tumor continued to increase with obtuse pain, till March 1791 — When Dr. Waldo my worthy preceptor was called upon to visit the patient. — I attended with him,

At this time, there was a large tumor on the outside of his thigh, hard & void of soreness, extending from the hip, to the lower part of the thigh, within 3 inches of the knee — His thigh in the center of the tumor —

measured two feet in circumference which was six inches more than the other measured — the leg of the affected side was smaller than the other — his general health was tolerable, but his countenance somewhat pale.

Dr. Waldo directed some things as Palliatives, such as Friction, Spirits &c — But ingeniously told the parents of the young man, that he could not propose any thing, that would be permanently beneficial — and advised them to consult others upon the subject.

Accordingly, various other gentlemen of the faculty were consulted and proposed a variety of remedies, one of which was to have the

the tumor struck by a seventh blow upon a supposition that ~~the tumor~~ was of a suppurative nature, — this, as well as several other remedies were ineffectually tried. —

The tumor continued to increase and May 13th following — in rising from his seat, and turning round at the same time, he fractured the thigh bone, near the centre of the tumor, — His situation was then truly deplorable. — He could neither move himself in bed, nor be moved without occasioning violent spasms, which sometimes occurred without motion. — After a gentle extension, some firm sole leather was applied to the limb, and

retained by a roller, with a intention
to keep it as steady as the nature
of the case would admit. —

The thigh at the centre of the
tumor, measured at this time,
two feet and three inches. —

May 25th at 10 O'clock A. M.,
was the time fixed for Dr. Waldo
to meet Dr. Turner of Norwich,
to consult on the case — Dr. W.
did not arrive till nearly eleven
O'clock. — Dr. Turner had arrived
before him, — had made a large
incision into the tumor — after
prognosticating that it ~~was~~
contained nearly three pints of
infiltrated lymph — in which, how-
ever he was disappointed, — he found
the skin and cellular membrane

in a natural state, but all ~~below~~
~~the~~ parts beneath, were in a
 thickened, indurated & rather ^{condition} ~~state~~,
 and nothing was evacuated but
 a small quantity of dark gumous
 blood, with a ^{little} ~~mass~~ ~~quantity~~ of
 whitish curdled substance & rotten
 flesh — In the operation, he
 divided a large branch of an
 artery which required the ligature.
 The bone was found to be carious.
 Dr. ^{former} ~~former~~ ^{the depth of a prophylous nature.}
 He had performed the operation
 and was applying the bandage
 when Dr. Waldo arrived. —

May 27th Dr. Waldo was called,
 as the family were alarmed from
 the stench of the part — The
 stench however was not very dis-
 agreeable, — He had a quick

Full pulse, was in tolerable spirits, felt strong at his stomach, and had a very good appetite. — A mixture with Bals. polych. was left to correct the stench, and assist digestion, and as the lower turns of the roller had become to tight it was loosened. —

The same day, however, he grew worse in every respect — the stench increased greatly, with languor and nausea. — Next morning 28th Dr. Waldo was again sent for, but as he was several miles from home, did not arrive till 2 O'clock P.M. — He died about Eleven O'clock A.M. — We made some examination of the body — We found the thigh and leg much

turned, with black phlegma
 interspersed all over the rent, —
 the scrotum & penis were much
 swollen and completely gangrened.
 A longitudinal incision was
 made through the Rectus Musc.,
 which, to gether with the skin
 and membrana ediposa were
 nearly in a natural state — but
 all beneath that muscle, was
 a confused mass of rotten flesh
 and putrid extravasated fluid,
 which yielded a prodigious
 stench. — With the end of a
 stick we could feel the bone, which
 was carious, & so rotten that we
 could separate pieces from it. —
 There was a continual putrid
 fermentation going on within — evident
 by great stench & a constant bubbling noise.

The Examination of a dead body.

Darius Parkhurst of Pomfret,
died May 12th 1793 - aged 50 years.
This man lost both his sight and
hearing early in life - His
constitution, however was apparently
good in the latter part of his life,
About a year before his death
he was troubled with a hoarseness,
which gradually increasing, rendered
him incapable of uttering a loud
word - He could but just whisper
so as to be understood - These
symptoms were accompanied with
a difficulty of breathing, & some
cough - The Patient himself
always supposed that a disorder

in his throat was the cause of all his difficulties. — No tumefaction, ^{however,} or any mark of disease appeared externally. — His health gradually declined till his death, which ~~was~~ was very sudden and unexpected, — after a violent fit of coughing. —

On examination after death, nothing preternatural appeared in the thorax, except adhesions of the lungs to the Pleura — in particular, an adhesion, very firm, of the right lobe of the lungs to the Pleura, in a part where he had frequently complained of pain in his life time. —

The contents of the thorax, together with the trachea, larynx, *os hyoides* &c were removed together, —

The thyroid ^{gland} appeared somewhat enlarged, & hardened — upon making an incision into it — that part of it next the larynx, was ulcerated, with hard, ragged, & uneven edges — a hole was eroded into the larynx & trachea an inch in length, with hard, ulcerated edges — and on laying open these parts, the inner surface of the tube was ulcerated, the whole circumference ^{& the cavity almost obliterated,} for 2 or 3 inches. — The surface of the ulcerated parts was very hard & uneven, — An offensive sanious discharge besmeared the ulcerated parts, as well as the whole trachea & bronchia, as far as we examined — And the *os hyoides* was carious in its whole substance. —

VII.



Violent Concussion of the brain.

Samuel White of Pomfret, a very active and hard labouring man, aged 36 years —

Nov^r. 15th 1794 — He fell 15 feet from the chimney of an unfinished house — On the fall, he struck his head several times, against pieces of timber that were in his way — He was taken up for dead — but soon showed signs of life — and not long afterwards his stupor was changed into delirium. —

I saw him about an hour after the accident. — He was then raving crying out to be helped up —

to walk upon his feet, - which soon made him faint - and obliged to resume an horizontal position - He had a very frequent inclination to discharge his urine, and seldom retained it more than hour or two.

By the fall he received three wounds upon his head - one, nearly 3 inches in length upon the top of the head, parallel and about an inch ^{to the right of} from the sagittal suture - it penetrated to the bone, and seemed to have been occasioned by ~~an~~ an oblique stroke - as the scalp ~~was~~ and pericranium were considerably detached downwards towards the right ear. The bone appeared somewhat at rough, but on diligent examination, after scraping away the saturated pericranium I could discover no fracture nor laceration - The other wounds did not divide the bone.

His pulse was very small and irregular, and his extremities cold. — He had lost a considerable quantity of blood from his wounds, I immediately took away 12 ounces of blood from the arm, which raised his pulse, making it more full and regular — Warm pediluvia were applied to the feet with friction, which, together with the administration of warm cordial drinks, brought on a diffusable warmth, abated the delirium and disposed to sleep. — His head was constantly fomented with flannels clothed wrung out of warm water. — He still was delirious, and at times seemed in a sound sleep with somewhat interrupted breathing. —

In the Evening, as his pulse seemed
 seemed full and somewhat hard -
 I again made use of pedicularia,
 and drew a small quantity of
 blood from his foot. A clyster
 was injected, which procured a
 copious evacuation per anum -
 My ingenious friend Doct^r.
 Putnam, was joined with me in
 consultation - we agreed to per-
 sistent in the plan we was then
 pursuing, and he governed by the
 symptoms as they arose, ~~and~~

Next morning, (16th) as his pulse
 seemed full, & some febrile symptoms
 appeared, he was let blood from the
 arm, in small quantity - which
 moderated the symptoms - He took
 plentifully of warm diluting drinks.

In the evening as the pulse indicated it— a small quantity of blood was taken from the orifice in the arm— which reduced the pulse to its proper standard— Not long afterwards— the patient, by some violent motions caused the orifice to bleed again. —

Next morning (17th) his pulse seemed rather too slow and weak. He drank a little wine with his other drinks & sometimes a little ~~Spir.~~ Camphor as a cordial. — Another Clyster was injected, which procured a sufficient evacuation.

As the case was very alarming to his friends— some of them wished the advice of Doct^r. Turner

of Norwich - a Man of distinguished abilities and deserved eminence in Surgery - a messenger was accordingly dispatched to him. — The preceding night, the patient passed in a very restless manner - He was sometimes furious - would get out of bed and run round the room. —

18th — He appeared now calm and rational, than ^{he} had ever been since the accident - at Noon Dr. Turner arrived - examined the patient - approved of the method of cure which we had adopted - and gave it as his opinion that the patient would recover without difficulty. — By this time, the wounds discharged a proper matter - we therefore discontinued the fomentations - and dress'd

with Lint and Bals. Tolyck, with
 compresses moistened with spirit
 and water over the whole —
 Clysters and Pedicuvia were used
 occasionally — The delirium
 and other bad symptoms gradually
 abated, though at intervals he
 was wild & sometimes would commit
 extravagancies — These turns were
 more severe in the night time
 & upon first waking from sleep.

In about seven days after
 the accident, the patient became
 to appearance rational — though
 he sometimes seemed incoherent —
 He complained much of pain,
 stiffness and soreness of the left
 side of his neck & throat

For which spiritous embrocations were directed —

From this time he mended daily, and recovered without any bad symptoms supervening except — one, when the patient by fatigue, and exposure of himself, brought on a pain and giddiness of his head. But these symptoms were easily removed by a gentle purge, warm sudorifics & rest of body —

The wound on the top of his head, cast off a small excoriation of the bone and was entirely cicatrized in about six weeks — at which time the patient was able to labour at farming as usual —

Since the Patients recovery
 he has informed me, that he could
 recollect no circumstances of his
 fall. — He can hardly recollect
 any occurrences of the first week
 afterwards — And ^{of} the transactions
~~for two or three~~ weeks following
 he has but a faint remembrance.

For several months after his
 recovery he had at intervals, sona-
 giddiness & a disagreeable feeling
 of numbness in his head. — Which
 was relieved occasionally by small
 bloodlettings. — By the recommend-
 ation of his wife, the patient took
 snuff — from which, he thought —
 he experienced material benefit. —
 N.B. June 1796. He is in perfect health,

VIII.

A wound of the Foot. —

March 10th 1795 — Isaac Chollar Jr.,
 a healthy young man aged 20 years,
 as he was chopping wood in a forest,
 received a wound, with the corner
 of an axe, on the right foot, at
 the instep. — An artery was divided
 which bled freely, — but by the applica-
 tion of dry lint he it ceased —
 He rode to an house, distant half
 a mile — and complained much of
 pain upon the suppression of the bleeding.

I saw him soon afterwards, —
 and just as I arrived, an hemorrhage

Burst forth from the wound - I removed the dressings, - cleared the wound of coagulated blood - and found the tendons of the Tibialis Anticus and Extensor Pollicis muscles - partly divided, I likewise discovered a small nerve in the wound - divided -

I dressed the wound with dry lint, - which with a moderate compression of the hand, effectually stopped the hemorrhage - Upon the suppression of the bleeding, he complained of pain in the wound, which continued till the hemorrhage again ^{& the pain, left him} burst forth, -

I removed the dressings with an intention to apply a ligature to the artery, - but it lay deep -

in one corner of the wound, and was very difficult to have asep. to. I therefore applied Capeneb. and lint soaked in flour, pretty forcibly into the wound, and kept my finger upon ^{it} for half an hour - The hemorrhage never returned. —

He complained of great pain, for a while, - but by the application of warm rum and water, to the whole foot and wrapping it in flannel, he grew easier - I directed them to continue the same application occasionally.

March 13th - the fourth day from the accident - I was desired to visit him again as he was in great pain. I found him very restless, complaining of great pain in his whole foot

more especially severe on the outside, opposite the wound. —

I removed the dressings, and found the edges of the wound much swollen, and moistened with a thin sanious discharge — I applied soft dry lint lightly to the wound, and directed a fomentation of simple water, alternated with a powder of male Elm bark — These applications were continued for two days, with some relief while the applications continued very warm. —

15th — The symptoms became greatly aggravated. I was sent for in the night — His pain was intolerable, especially, on the outside of the ankle joint, with a probe

of tightness around the articulation,
and great internal heat. — I
applied a cold Solution of Sac. Sat,
in vinegar & water, and kept it there
constantly moistened with it upon
the part — He grew easier in an
hour and fell asleep — This appli-
cation was continued, and seemed
to afford some relief for 2 or 3
days. —

18th The pain became now
severe — a portion of poppies was
directed, together with the internal
use of opium to abate pain. —
Very little alleviation from this method
indeed when he took opium in large
quantities, he was somewhat easier.
but the effect was not permanent.
The wound had never discharged

a proper pus. — indeed very little of any thing — I had some hopes of procuring an abatement of the symptoms, If I could by any means procure a free discharge, I accordingly applied to the wound a Plaster of Diach. cum gum, with the addition of a small quantity of Merc. corrosif. subl. which I have found very useful in promoting a free discharge from wounds. — It had that effect in this case, and seemed to afford some relief — and was continued —

The earthe bath, which I have found singularly efficacious in many cases of obstinate and deep inflammation, was applied —

from which he experienced great relief for 2 or 3 days — The method I made use of was, to apply a ^{warmed} sufficient quantity of fresh earth, entirely to cover the whole foot and ankle. — A small suppuration formed upon the outside of the foot which I opened. — It discharged a proper pus, but brought very little relief — I again had recourse to the saturnine solution — sometimes in the form of a poultice —

22. My ingenious friend Dr. Putnam saw the patient with me. We could not think of any thing more likely to afford relief, than what had been done. — I afterwards made use of a poultice of Lime, next = saturated with vinegar, with the addition

of poppy leaves, and thickened with bran, - this was continued for several days, with very little abatement of the pain. — The long continuance of pain and want of rest had debilitated and emaciated the patient — The symptomatic fever, however which was present in the first part of his confinement was evidently much abated, and the pain was not so constant. —

27th The pain, from being very severe, almost all ^{the} night before, suddenly ceased, and he complained of numbness in the foot, — I made up of friction — applied a strong decoction of petty morell root, mixed with spirit — and

as the foot was Edematous, I applied a roller, moderately tight.

The patient by long confinement, had become very uneasy, and low in spirits - he wished some further advice. - By my desire Doct^r. Waldo of Mansfield a man of distinguished abilities in the medical profession, was called into consultation with me March 29th -

It was agreed on, to exhibit Opium freely, - to apply embrocations of Quackia of the pretty mould &c as before - and an emollient poultice over the whole foot and ankle to be renewed once in 4 or 5 hours - It was thought advisable to omit the blisters, & use no escharotics to the ulcers, but endeavour to suppress the fungus with lint.

We perceived a small penetration of matter on the outside of the, not however sufficiently advanced to justify an incision — The method we had agreed on was pursued for several days, with very little alteration in the symptoms, — the suppuration of the abscess, did not advance — the ulcer did not discharge a proper pus, — indeed scarcely any thing, and was filled with a loose & flabby fungus — I applied vitriol & Sap. Infernalis, which suppressed the fungus, — and afterwards the plaster mentioned before. This method caused the ulcer to discharge, a better matter & disposed to healthy granulations. — Instead of the emollient poultice, I applied one composed of the roots of Petty moor

and poppy leaves, ^{mixed &} made into a
proper consistency with Rye bran-

April 3rd The suppuration of the
abscess being sufficiently advanced,
I made an incision into it with a
lancet, and gave discharge to a
considerable quantity of proper pus.

4th On visiting him, I found
him, in a very low state - He com-
plained of many disagreeable and
indefensible feelings, universally, &
especially at his stomach - His
appetite for food, which had been
very small for a considerable time -
had now wholly left him - He felt
an utter aversion to taking any thing.
He had very little pain in his foot
but a peculiar disagreeable feeling.
His spirits were very low - tears flowed

plentifully, and he entirely de-
 paired of recovery. — I immediately
 began friction of the foot & leg
 with my hands — ordered the Patient
 a glass of spirit & an egg, which
 was several times repeated, while I
 continued the friction, and admin-
 istered the greatest of all cordials —
 which is hope. — Within an hour
 the patient became in excellent
 spirits & his disagreeable feelings
 wholly left him — I then applied
 compresses moistened with a mixture
 of Tine. Myrrh & pure spirit —
 with a roller over the whole —
 I directed a continuance of the
 stimulant plan, with as much
 rich, nutritious food as could
 be taken. —

From this time he mended daily and from being unable to sit up, became able in a week afterwards, - (April 10th) to walk a little upon crutches - By the help of the stimulants mentioned, with bitters, he had a very good appetite, He had some paroxysms of hair, which declined gradually - the ulcers healed without difficulty, and by the use of bandage, Friction and the usual remedies in such cases he acquired sufficient strength in the part to labour at Farming as usual in in 2 or 3 months -

June 1796 - He has recovered a perfect use of his ankle & foot -

IX. —

A Fracture of the Skull —

Sept^r 30th 1793. —

J. W. — of B —
 a robust man aged 33 years,
 fell from an apple-tree 15 feet, —
 his head struck against a rock. —
 He was carried in senseless, and soon
 after let blood largely —
 my worthy Instructor Dr. Waldo,
 saw the Patient 3 hours afterwards
 and I with him. — He was then
 totally void of sense, with an
 apoplectic Astor in his breathing,
 his pulse scarce perceptible —

Dr. W. forthwith made an incision
 through the scalp 2 inches in

length, nearly in the direction of the coronal suture, upon the left side, where marks of the greatest contusion appeared. — A very extensive fracture by this means was discovered. —

An oval piece of the scalp was then removed, comprehending the greater part of the temporal muscle. The temporal artery was necessarily divided, but owing to the contused state of the parts did not bleed profusely.

A number of loose fragments were removed — some of which pierced the dura mater — This membrane appeared very dried & tense — rising up when the Cranium was removed.

The depressions were raised — the coagulated blood removed, and nothing more attempted, except to apply lint loosely to the parts.

Very little alteration of the symptoms were perceivable, except his breathing appeared rather easier. He died about 12 hours after the accident.

Next day, I made an examination of the head - I extracted, two angular pieces of bone - partly from the left parietal and a part from the frontal bone. - An extent of the cranium was now removed nearly four inches in diameter upon a median. - The dura mater was detached to a greater extent even beyond the sagittal suture to the right side - On making an incision through this membrane, a large quantity of coagulated blood was found between it and the Pia mater - Small dots of coagulated blood were dispersed throughout the brain even to its centre, with an unusual turgescence of its vessels. -

X. Concussion of the Brain

April 20th 1795. An apprentice boy of W. E. G. of P. - aged 14 years fell from a horse. - He was thrown by the fall, but soon got up and walked to the house which was several rods distant. - He behaved in an unusual manner. The family were alarmed, and asked him what was the matter. - He answered "Nothing" - and immediately fell down senseless -

He was taken up, & his feet put into warm water, & his temples rubbed with Sp. Camph. by which means he came to & vomited - They found out that he had fallen from a horse & concluded that he hurt his head -

I was soon after, called - found him dozing, & almost senseless, his pulse small though pretty regular, - He seemed in great distress, his feet were purple & his face somewhat bloated, - By dint of shaking him & repeated enquiry I got from him that he had hurt his head & that it ached - I examined the head & found no appearance of injury except that at the under part of the Os Occipitis, there appeared a small tumefaction & he complained a little on pressing the part -

He was taken up & placed in a chair, he vomited & appeared faint, - but was revived by cordials

I opened a vein in the arm which at first spouted freely - it soon collapsed, but by applying warm water with friction, it bled freely when $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint was evacuated he became faint & vomited - He was then put to bed & soon afterwards appeared much relieved. - Probe distinctly though still somewhat lifthys. I directed, that he should take Sp. Camp. mixed with hot water occasionally & a plenty of warm tea - with spiritous embrocations to the head - A Clyster was soon after administered, which occasioned a discharge by stool, by which he appeared much relieved.

About six hours afterwards, Dr. H - C having a patient in the same house

called there, & finding him still inclined to sleep, his pulse had become pretty full & hard. He took away 7 or 8 pint more blood. It relieved him, & he became gradually more sensible - through the course of the night he was somewhat quiet, on being suddenly awakened. - Next morning, when he first arose he felt a slight dizziness which soon disappeared, & left no other complaint but weakness. He soon recovered his former strength.

XI.

Compound Fracture of the Leg.

Miss M. Phillips, of Boston, aged 16 years, a young lady of a delicate habit of body, ~~was~~ riding into the country in a chaise ~~with~~ the carriage was overturned in Thompson Sept. 25th 1795 - She reaped out upon the ground, and her right foot was caught in a hole, in the ground, by which means the Tibia & Fibula of that leg were fractured, and the Tibia forced through the skin and stocking, a little below the middle and

towards the internal and back part
of the leg. —

I saw her about 3 hours after
the accident and received the
foregoing account —

She did not complain of pain.
There was a constant oozing of blood
from the external wound, and a
considerable tumefaction of the limb
from extravasated blood within. —
I dressed the wound with dry lint
and compress, and applied the tails
bandage, over which broad splints
of cedar were applied reaching ~~from~~
above the knee & lower than the
ankle joint, well defended with

battered wool and covered with soft flannel. These were secured with ligatures, & the limb laid in a relaxed position. I moistened all the dressings with spirit, diluted with twice the quantity of water, and ordered them to be kept constantly moistened with the same, and exhibited an anodyne. —

Soon after the accident, a Messenger had been dispatched for Dr. Tisk of Oxford about 15 miles — I was therefore requested to tarry all night to consult with him — He arrived about 1 O'clock in the morning. — At the particular request of the Father of the young Lady who was present — I removed the dressings, that the limb might

be critically inspected by Dr. Fife
 He approving the position and
 dressing of the limb - they were
 reapplied as before —

26th I removed the upper splint
 and unfolded the bandage - all
 things appeared in order - The
 tumefaction somewhat diminished -
 I directed a continuance of the same
 applications with an opening
 medicine to procure an evacuation
 by the bowels. —

27th I was to meet Dr. Fife
 on the case; but as he did not
 attend at the time, I examined
 the limb as the day before —

Some tumefaction appeared — I continued the same applications and as the opening medicine had not produced the desired effect, I directed a Clyster to be administered with an anodyne at night. —

Not long after I left the Patient Dr. Tisk arrived, — He had at our first meeting informed me that he had found the application of stiff leather, to be ^{some} more eligible in fractures than Splints — This application he now thought proper to recommend in this case, and left I should not understand his particular method, he prepared a piece him self. —

29th The limb remained much in the same state - I applied the leather agreeable to the directions of Dr. Fisk though somewhat doubtful of the success of it - It was a piece of saddle leather, shaped to the limb and extended from the middle of the calf of the leg to the ankle, - secured with ligatures near the top and bottom, which brought the edges, within an inch of each other. —

30th The limb was in a good position with but little tumescence. The leather, by being kept constantly moist, had become very flexible.

and afforded, as I conceived, very little support to the limb - but as the bones were still in apposition - I continued it, but added a broad ligature near the middle, which I thought absolutely necessary - The same applications continued. —

In this manner we daily proceeded, and when the limb was somewhat loosened by the discharge, we removed it - She took anodynes occasionally - her bowels were kept soluble by laxatives and clysters, and appearances were favourable till Oct. 3rd. When I found the bone somewhat displaced, - the inflammation

and pain increased - I reduced the
bones and dressed in the same manner

4th - I found things in the same
state - the bones displaced - I therefore
removed the matter, reduced the bones
and applied the splints in the same
manner as at first. —

5th - Apparatus now more favour-
able - the inflammation and tumo-
rification somewhat subsided - a
considerable large sanious discharge
from the fore - She began to
take the bark. —

6th - The discharge was of a better
quality - Inflammation much

diminished. — The man troubled much
 with spasms, on attempting motion —
 these however subsided in a few
 days. — The limb was afterwards
 daily dress'd — with the addition of
 a splint of Rasket stuff well
 defended — applied upon the anterior
 part of the tibia — Dry lint, and
 sometimes lint spread with emollient
 aintment was daily applied to
 the Jow, — which discharged a
 moderate quantity of good Pus,
 but did not advance in cicatrization
 as we wished. — With a view to
 promote this we applied a Solution
 of Lac. Saturni to the Jow, for several

days, - which not succeeding we applied a plaster of Diach. & gum, with rather better effect - The sore appearing rather clearer - Still however it healed but slowly.

16th The upper Splint was removed and a stay, made of pieces of whalebone connected together nearly in the same manner as womens stays - was applied and secured with ligatures which comprehended the forward Splint - The under broad Splint was still kept in place as a defence -

Not long afterwards, an inflammation appeared upon the

low and adjacent parts - However
no attraction was made in the parts
treatment and the inflammation
subsided in a few days -

The knee joint was gradually
and daily extended and she was
allowed plenty of wine with Barbade

23.rd She was taken out of bed
and sat in a chair with her
leg laid in a horizontal position.
She daily gained flesh and strength,
and the joint advanced in healing
the tumefaction almost wholly gone.

Nov^r 6th The stay & splints were
removed and a flannel roller applied

from the knee to the ankle joint -
 the bones had firmly united together
 and the limb in a good direction -
 She sat a part of the time with her
 foot to the floor, in a natural
 position, without any inconvenience
 except a slight Oedema. —

Several days afterwards an inflam=
 mation appeared about the wound
 for which we laid the limb again
 in a horizontal position and
 applied a solution of Sar-Saturne
 and other disjunctive remedies -
 but were obliged to have recourse
 to an emollient poultice, which
 increased the discharge, and soon

removed the inflammation - She gained daily till Nov^r 18th when she got out for Bampton in a horse-litter - and performed the journey in three days - nearly sixty miles - Her health & strength gained much by the journey -

I was informed that the sore was not firmly healed till several months afterwards, when a small exfoliation of the bone had taken place.

She recovered a perfect use of the limb. —————

Remarks -

This patient was originally of a delicate habit of body, and for

Several months before the accident
 was in ~~an~~ Amenorrhoea. —
 She was at a considerable distance
 from home, and was afflicted with
 the Nostalgia of Dr. Cullen, or
 Home-sickness. — The wound
 and indeed the whole leg was several
 times inflamed to a considerable
 degree — These attacks of inflamma-
 tion were preceded for several
 days, by dejection & low spirits —
 after which a loss of appetite and
 slight febrile symptoms would
 take place, — Last of all the
 inflammation of the wound would
 appear, and continue for several

days. - It would then subside without
any material attention in the
management of the case. - No
obvious cause for these attacks of
inflammation could be traced. -

XII.

An Hematocele.

A Friend of Pomfret a hearty
 laborious man aged 55 years
 had an hydrocele of the Tunica
 Vaginalis of about 3 years standing.

Died 7th 1795. On getting over a
 railed fence in the evening he fell
 and a large rail from the fence
 immediately fell between his legs
 upon his scrotum, and ruptured the
 Tunica Vaginalis - The contained
 water was immediately diffused into
 the cellular texture of the scrotum.

The whole scrotum began to swell, and as it increased in size, became very painful. And in a few hours the man's distress was great — with faintness and trembling — I was sent for in the night and arrived very early next morning — The above account I received from the patient whose distress was great — The scrotum was enlarged nearly to size of a man's head, with a beginning erysipelis.

I immediately drew off half a pint of blood from his arm, which gave great relief from the pain, even while the blood was flowing — A gentle dose of Sal. Glauc. was directed and

cloths moistened in a solution of
 Sal. Saturni & Sal. Ammon. in
 vinegar and water were applied
 to the scrotum, cold - and directed
 to be kept constantly moistened
 with the same -

10th - The pain had entirely ceased and
 the tumefaction was greatly abated -
 though the tunica vaginalis appeared
 to be distended and there was a
 great degree of erythrosis in the
 scrotum and penis -

I gave it as my opinion that
 there was a quantity of extravasated
 blood in the vaginal tunica, and that
 an Incision would be necessary to

remove it — However concluded
to endeavour to disperse the tumour —
Camphor was added to the external
applications.

11th He complained of pain in his
joints and was somewhat feverish —
I drew off a small quantity of blood
which removed these symptoms —

12th The tumefaction daily though
slowly diminished & the erysypelas
decreased. — I directed to foment the
Joints with a solution of Sol. Amm.
in vinegar & water, with the addition
of Sp. Camph. — Not,

15th The erysypelas had almost

wholly disappeared - and the size of the foetus reduced to about the same, that it was before the accident. —

Though appearances were thus favourable, - yet there remained still a degree of distention of the vaginal tumour as plainly, to me, indicated a quantity of extravasated blood within. I gave it as my opinion that the patient could get no relief but by an operation. But as he was in every respect comfortable, he yet entertained a hope that he might get as well as before the accident without the trouble of an incision. —

I stated to the Patient that.

he might for three days, if he should grow no worse, try the dissection plan. - And if at the end of that time he should be no better I should refuse to serve him any longer but upon condition of his subscription to the operation —

18th I saw him again — Every thing in the same state as before, except the tunica vaginalis, which was a little ^{more} distended — He was then ready to submit to the operation — Accordingly I made an incision three inches in length on the anterior part of the tumor and immediately extracted nearly a pint of gummy blood

I draped the wound with dry lint & infirmated a little between the edges within the tunica vaginalis, and over it applied compresses moistened in a decoction of Spiguel root and Rum - & directions given to keep them moist.

21st I saw him. - The inflammatory symptoms did not run high - the dressings were intolerably fetid - for by keeping them constantly moistened the extravasated blood that was left behind in the operation, constantly discharged through the dressings in a dissolved state, the dressings were loosed and I removed the whole - draped the sore with dry lint as before, and poured

91.

on a small quantity Bals. Polych. in
hopes to quicken digestion — Emollient
Clysters were directed to be exhibited.

22^d — I dress'd as before —

23^d & 24th Things much in the same
state, the lips of the wound rather
dry. He complained of pain sometimes
in the course of the spermatic Chord.
On the latter day I dress'd the sore with
an emollient ointment & applied an
emollient poultice over the whole —
He began to take the Bark. —

25th He was better in every respect.
The ulcer discharged a laudable Pus.
& the tumefaction much diminished.
The same applications continued. —

26th The Uter discharged a pretty large quantity of well concerted pus. I dress'd with dry lint and applied Cabbage leaves over the whole -

In a few days afterwards the Cabbage leaves were discontinued, and nothing more applied than dry lint to the sore and compresses wet with Rum to the whole peritum. - He continued to mend daily and Jan'y 25th the sore was entirely healed. The peritum & tunica vaginalis contracting to a natural size - He walked 3 miles on foot to see me, in perfect health, except a degree of weakness occasioned by his long confinement.

I censured him for his imprudence
 in exposing himself to the cold &
 walking such a distance, and
 admonished him to be very careful
 of his health. — But he
 disregarding all admonitions, continued
 to expose himself day & night to the
 inclemency of the weather, He laboured
 some, — frequently walking considerable
 distances at a time & drinking too
 freely — By thus exposing himself
 freely &c — He was seized with a violent
 Pneumonia, with ^{which} he had been several
 times before attacked — He continued
 to grow worse for 24 hours before assistance
 could be procured, & died in 4 days afterwards.
 The posture & contents were found till death.

XIII.

A Compound Fracture
of the Leg. —

Nov. 20th 1795 A Son of Col.
L. Grosvenor of Pomfret aged 6
years — fell from the fore part of
a waggon laden with 30 Cwt. —
and both wheels of the waggon
passed over his left leg —

I saw ^{him} about 1½ hours after
the accident — found the tibia
fractured, about 2 inches above the
inner ankle, — with a large contused
wound 2½ inches in length extending

obliquely from near the insertion of the Tendo Achillis, upward & to the fore part of the leg - the wound partly divided the Tendon & penetrated to the bone. - There was a great contusion of the soft parts & extravasation of blood -

The lad did not complain of great pain, except on attempting motion, when he was immediately seized with violent spasms - I applied dry lint to the wound - the tailed bandage to the limb, and over all broad splints of cedar, lined with Sigatere. The limb was placed in a plaster position. He soon became easy and with the assistance of an anodyne slept quietly all night - The dressings were directed

to be kept constantly moistened
with a solution of Sac. Saturni in
vinegar & water. Cold. —

21st He remained quiet till afternoon
when he became restless & had some
degree of Fever — his bowels were
rendered soluble by St. Lact — with
an anodyne at night, by which means
he slept well —

22^d. Appearances were favourable —
I untied the ligatures, removed the
upper splint, & laid open the bandage.
There was very little tension or
discolouration of the flaps. The
position was good & it was dressed
as before, ~~the~~

The same applications were continued
 25th. The tumefaction had somewhat
 subsided. I then applied a clean
 bandage & directed the dressings
 to be kept moistened with spirit
 & water — The upper splint
 was daily taken off — the bandage
 unfolded, — the compress & external
 lint removed — but what lint
 adhered to the sore was left to be
 thrown off by subsequent suppuration.
 He generally required an anodyne
 at night — & Clysters were occasionally
 used to remove costiveness. —

Dec. 2^d. The dressings were completely
 removed, when a tolerable digestion
 had taken place, The sore was

dressed with an emollient ointment
spread on lint. — The other appli-
cations continued —

He was dressed in this manner
daily, there was a moderate discharge
of matter — & the limb mended daily.
When the tumefaction had almost
wholly subsided, we added another
narrow splint to the anterior part
of the tibia — When the cicatrization
had considerably advanced the fore
was dressed with dry lint only. —

The cure advanced without any
troublesome symptoms except, oftentimes
which required a daily use of Systers

or laxatives by the mouth — and this
 symptom continued till he was able
 to exercise in an erect posture —
 And a want of attention to it,
 removal never failed to bring on
 disagreeable symptoms, such as Pain
 & some degree of fever —

In about thirty days from the
 accident, we removed ^{the} splints, all
 except the anterior one, which was
 continued a few days longer. — At
 the end of seven weeks ^{the} ^{fore} ^{limb} was healed
 & he could bear his weight upon
 the limb. — Which afterwards became
 equally useful as the other. —

XIV.

Jan^y 26th 1796 - David Joslin
 of Pomfret, a hard labouring man,
 about 6 feet in height & forty years
 of age - was sliding down from a
 hay loft, before it was fairly light
 in the morning, - A rake was standing
 by the side of the loft almost perpendi-
 cular. - The small end of the rake
 handle entered the anus, penetrating
 upwards and towards the left side, about
 22 inches, - as was evident, from the
 appearance of excrement, upon the rake
 handle to that distance.

He was sensible that the end of the handle was obstructed in its further progress, by its bearing against his ribs on the left side. — He swayed his body to the right, and by that means broke the same handle, near the head of it, and came down upon the floor. —

Soon afterwards, he extracted the instrument himself, being alone, and walked near an hundred rods to his house.

I saw him about 6 hours after the accident — he was in great distress & complained of much pain in his left shoulder and hip. — His countenance was very pale, but he was somewhat recovered from ^{his extreme} faintness & coldness —

I immediately drew off about 12 ounces of blood from his arm - which gave some relief. - A warm fomentation of spirit and water was applied to the thorax & abdomen, and a solution of Sac. Saturni to the anus - as he was thirsty, cooling drinks were liberally administered. — In

the afternoon, as his pain was violent, with considerable degree of fever and restlessness, I put his feet into tepid water & bled him from the foot - At night an opiate was administered, by which he got some rest —

27th His pain was not so violent as

the day before - it was, however yet severe
& attended with a throbbing sensation.

He was again bled in small quantity,
by which he experienced relief - A small
quantity of tepid water was injected
into the anus, which occasioned some
pain, and at length came away, with
no addition, except a little bloody mucus.
He had some difficulty in voiding his
urine, - which he was obliged to do in an
erect posture - at which times a small
quantity of fetid matter was discharged
at the anus - similar to the first discharge
from a lacerated wound on the surface
of the body - The opiate was repeated
at night which procured some rest -

28th The symptoms were much the same. - by my direction the attendants drew off a small quantity of blood from the vein in the arm - this gave some relief - An opiate was then administered.

29th An Epiplastic was applied upon the left false ribs - where he complained of the greatest pain - this being the place where he felt the end of the saw handle at the time of the accident. -

30th The epipplastic had done its office, & the pain was abated - But there was some disagreeable sensations in the bowels which nearly arose from the retention of feces, & indicated some evacuation. -

The probability of the intestines being wounded, had deterred us from the use of any thing to evacuate the bowels - trusting rather to trust the healing of the wound to nature & a low diet. But the necessity of an evacuation being now apparent - A small quantity of a decoction of Elm bark was injected into the anus, by which means we procured a considerable discharge of faecal matter - He still however complained of uneasy sensations in the upper part of the bowels - Op. Cast. was administered frequently in small quantities till a plentiful evacuation was produced. This relieved the intestines - but still there was a degree of pain & distress in

the region of the diaphragm —
 The episthafter was repeated, several
 times in this region whenever there
 happened to the most pain. — From
 which applications there was apparent
 temporary relief —

31st. The symptoms much the same
 we continued the same plan, applying
 fomentations to the abdomen, and
 taking away small quantities of
 blood, when the increase of pain and
 inflammatory symptoms made it ^{necessary} ~~manifest~~.

Feb. 1st. He expectorated a small
 quantity of bloody matter, and was
 rather easier — his bowels regular, — his
 diet liquid & nourishing & occasional anodynes,

Feb. 4th 2nd. He was oppressed in breathing, ~~and~~ at evening, had a violent fit of coughing, and expectorated a large quantity of putrid coagulated blood — which almost exhausted him — After the violence of the coughing was over, he became more easy, and with the assistance of an anodyne, slept some that night.

3rd — In the morning, he had another violent fit of coughing, and expectorated, as before, a large quantity of putrid bloody matter — He continued to cough at intervals throughout the day — At evening he had a most violent paroxysm, which almost

Suffocated him - & left him very faint & languid - The matter expectorated was most intolerably fetid. —

In consultation with a Physician, it was agreed that he should take the Bark, with wine, as we were apprehensive of an immediate mortification —

4th He was in great distress, and had several paroxysms of coughing - Medicines for promoting expectoration were ordered by the Physician, such as Gum. Ammon. - Glyster. &c. & the bark continued. —

5th I visited him in the morning - found his distress increased - He complained

of great oppression of breathing
 and a pulse of stricture across the breast
 the pulse was hard - with other
 symptoms of inflammation —
 I immediately took away a small
 quantity of blood from the arm, which
 gave great relief — The back, evidently
 disagreed with him — it was therefore
 discontinued. —

I visited him again in the
 evening — his distress had returned —
 I therefore again took away a very
 small quantity of blood, with evident
 abatement of the symptoms. — another
 blister was applied & an anodyne
 given, which brought him some rest for the night.

This cough was ^{yet} ~~very~~ troublesome & he, at intervals, expectorated a bloody matter. — But it appeared better concocted, & was brought up with less labour. —

On We continued in the same plan — was obliged daily to draw off a small quantity of blood — he was ordered a nutritious but light diet, & nothing else was attempted.

From this time there was no great alteration in the symptoms, except the daily increasing weakness — The piffraffis were repeated occasionally with small bleedings when the

urgency of the pain & demanded,
 Opium was usually given in the
 evening which generally procured
 considerable sleep. —

8th In the morning, he complained
 of uneasy sensations & pain in his
 left hip & leg. — This symptom,
 to me denoted a stagnation in the
 circulation — and accordingly represented
 it to the attendants, as an alarming one.
 He however, continued as comfortable
 as usual throughout the day — But
 at night, on visiting him, I found
 him in great distress — breathing with
 much difficulty. — I took away
 a small quantity of blood, but it

gave him no relief. — The blood after standing a few minutes, appeared to be in a discolored state. Opium was administered freely — but no sleep could be obtained — a disposition for it appeared — but when the patient got into a drowsy state — he was almost suffocated with the matter in the Bronchia, which he was unable to expectorate.

9th In the morning, cold sweats with coldness & numbness in the extremities came on, which indicated an universal mortification —

He however, lived, till near five o'clock

retaining his senses perfectly to
the last, and died without a
struggle or groan. —

Leane was requested to examine
the body - but the prejudices of
his friends against it, could not
be overcome. —

XV

Nathan Thayer of Thompson a healthy man aged 40 Oct. 25th 1796. I'm fighting received a blow with a mans fist he was knocked down and stunned by the blow, —

A considerable hemorrhage from within the eyelid took place. Pain and tumefaction immediately followed to a great degree —

Next day Oct. 26th a Physician was called who ordered the eye to be fomented spirit and water. But the pain and tumefaction increasing he made use of an emolient poultice of rose leaves. He was then purged with Sal. Glaub. And Oct. 30 he was bled & blistered on his left arm. Notwithstanding all which the pain constantly increased, though the external tumefaction was somewhat diminished —

Oct. 31st I saw him with the Physician who was first called. He was then attended with a constant pain in his Eye which at times became very violent, shooting back into his head —

There was some tumefaction & soreness of the external parts around the eye extending to that side of the head and face. The globe of the eye was much tumefied. The membrane conjunctiva was much inflamed with a wound $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length just above the cornea. No appearance of the pupil could be distinguished through the cornea this membrane appeared to be distended with coagulated blood and the upper part of it bore marks of great contusion. Not the least glimmering of light could be distinguished upon separation of the eyelids. Under all these circumstances I gave it as my opinion that the eye would never again be useful, and hinted to the patient that it might become necessary to make an incision through the cornea to evacuate the extravasated blood. To this he was extremely averse and desired by all means that we would endeavour by some other method to relieve him. We directed compresses to be applied to the eye.

and kept constantly moistened to the eye with a ^{cold} solution of Sac. Satur. pyruvique and water, and that the patient should take an anodyne at night which might be repeated whenever the violence of the pain made it necessary. —

Nov. 2nd I again saw him with the Physician. The pain and tumefaction of the eye had diminished; he had been able rest tolerably for the last two nights without the anodyne which had been entirely omitted. — He had however the night before experienced some sudden startings in his sleep succeeded by ~~amused~~ universal tremblings for a few moments and when I visited him he complained of a slight pain and uneasiness in his limbs. We directed an anodyne to be immediately exhibited; on critical examination of the globe of the eye; appearances much the same as two days before, except tumefaction was diminished and the inflammation somewhat lessened.

And the patient observed that the sense of distention in the eye was lessened and that motion caused a deep pain; no light could be discerned. I stated to him the extreme improbability of a reabsorption of the blood extravasated in the globe of the eye; and that an opening in the eye would be necessary to evacuate it—

The patient expressed his aversion to an operation of that kind, especially as he felt himself better, and wished us to endeavour a dissection of the extravasated fluids for a few days longer. For which purpose we directed a continuance of the saturnine lotion and enjoined the absolute necessity of anodynes not only to remove pain and restlessness but to obviate the startings and tremors to which he had become liable.

Warm pediluvia at night was directed in case of pain in the extremities or general restlessness—

Nov. 6th I again saw him with his physician the appearances were but little altered the

inflammation and tumefaction somewhat abated. The same appearance of extravasated blood within the cornea; the operation was again proposed but objected to by the patient. We then added a weak solution of Sal. Amm. and a little Sp. Cons. to the Saturnine application. —

13th The cornea appeared of a greenish cast was insensible to the probe and appeared rather flacid; the same applications were continued. —

15th The symptoms were more violent for two or three days past, the pain in the eye had been very acute extending at times all over the head. The cornea appeared of the colour of purulent matter rather of a greenish cast. —

The operation was proposed again but rigidly objected to. A poultice was applied, composed of a saturnine with red rose leaves mixed with rye bran (a little warm) and applied once in 5 hours. —

19th I saw him again. The symptoms had rather
er

is augmented since I saw him last. The poultice disagreed with him so much that it had been omitted for two or three days past and the saturnine lotion instituted. The inflammation and pain of the eye was more excessive; a large epispastic was applied to the nape of the neck, and a large dose of opium administered.

21st. I again met his physician to consult on the case; we were likewise joined by another gentleman of the faculty. All the symptoms were aggravated the pain in his head intolerable. We were unanimously of opinion that there was a pressing necessity for an opening of the eye — I accordingly made a transverse incision of the cornea $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in length opposite to the pupil, this was effected with difficulty, owing to inflamed, thickened and indurated state of the cornea. A discharge was given to about half a tea spoonfull of dark coloured gummy matter. The operation gave him great pain for an hour or two and ceased in a great measure after the exhibition of an opiate and he slept better.

that night than the head ~~was~~ for a fortnight before.

22nd. Next morning his pains had very much abated, and on separating the edges of the divided cornea near a teaspoon full of bloody serum was evacuated; the solution of saccharum Saturni was continued, a small quantity of blood was drawn from the arm and as he was costive a solution of Sal. Glauc. was directed sufficient to open his bowels.

23rd. The pain had abated very much, and on separating the edges of the divided cornea a quantity of bloody serous matter was evacuated of a greenish cast, nearly equal to what was evacuated the day before. The afternoon following he had a paroxysm of pain in his eye and head, but slept well at night other remedies as usual. — This method was ~~not~~ followed; the edges of the cornea was daily separated; the discharge from within daily diminished and became more free from the bloody tincture and the pain and tumefaction gradually lessened.

28th. He had been costive for five days and had not made this known to his physician who attended him.

In consequence of which his appetite began to fail and the pain to increase. He was directed to take Sal. Glaub. sufficient to open his bowels; he took a small quantity, not sufficient to procure an evacuation; and it was not until next day that he had any thing pass his bowels, during which time he suffered severely from the pain which became easier soon after the evacuation. From this time he mended gradually; the globe of the eye diminishing in size, and the inflammation and pain abating by degrees.

Dec. 2 He was better in every respect the bark was administered—

Jan. 1st He gradually recovered full strength His eye was much diminished— The pain much abated though yet he had some degree of pain at times—

The wound made in the cornea was entirely closed but that in the sclerotica made by the blow was not yet healed. He was directed to apply spirit and water to the eye— He took the air out of doors and was directed to expose himself daily and gradually to it—

April 3rd 1797

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I was called to visit a son of Mrs. S. D. of ^{right} aged— years and received the following account of his case— About 2 years before, he fell and hurt his ^{right} knee; he complained of pain afterwards but it soon ceased and little notice was taken of it— The knee afterwards began gradually to enlarge, and was somewhat painful— His mother applied such remedies to it as she was possessed of for upwards of three a year, during which time the complaint increased constantly though gradually— Dr. L. of Norwich an eminent surgeon was then consulted; who saw the lad at intervals for several weeks, and applied such remedies as he thought proper without producing any abatement of the disorder— The mother then had recourse to her skill again— She applied various remedies and carried the lad to the springs at Stafford to drink of and bathe in the mineral waters of that place— Notwithstanding the disease of the

of the knee increased in violence; it became gradually enlarged with a wasting of the limb above and below attended with severe pain especially during the night time, and spasms of the muscles of the limb— In this situation I found him— The knee was very sensible to the touch; a small degree of pressure with the finger causing a considerable degree of pain; there was evidently a preternatural heat in the part, the knee was in a bent position, owing to the contracted state of the flexor tendons.—

Something like a fluctuation of a fluid was to be felt in several parts of the knee, and the least motion of the joint gave him great pain—

I drew some blood from a vein in his foot and directed an epispastic as large as the palm of my hand to be applied to the anterior part of the knee—

5th I saw him again, The Epispastie had produced a large effusion of serum with some relief of the pain another was directed to be applied to the interior part of the joint. —
 A small dose of Sal. Glauc. was ordered to be administered the succeeding morning, & be repeated two days afterwards, —

9th The Epispastie had done its office but some spasms of the flexor muscles had, at intervals more since the severe in the night taken place and an exquisite soreness of the blistered places. —
 A solution of Sol. Saturni was directed to be applied over the plasters of serate upon the blistered places; with the exhibition of an anodyne pill every night. —

12th The spasms had somewhat abated; and the blistered parts were nearly healed another epispastie was directed to be applied

to the exterior part of the knee joint,
with a continuation of the other remedies—

15th The symptoms were much the same; he
took the bark ~~~

18th The symptoms were somewhat abated
I directed an epispastic to be applied to the an-
terior part of the joint as that part was healed—

21st The spasms were increased, attended with
with violent pain at intervals; a continuance of
the remedies were directed more especially a frequent
by repetition of anodyne. Warm water was directed
to be poured on the part affected twice a day, from
as great a height as he could bear.— After a few
trials however it was discontinued on account of
the extreme pain tenderness of the part and the
pain it gave even when the fall was small.—

Some swelling of the foot and leg and foot took
place which increased to wards night & abated in the morning

27th I was joined in consultation by Dr. Sudon a man of deserved eminence in the profession. — He gave it as his opinion that the disease was incurable, and that amputation must be the final result of the business. — However he thought the operation might be delayed a while with safety. — He recommended as an easy external application to the knee — Cerate Sapon. spread on a soft piece of linen and worn constantly upon the part — and on account of the spasmodic state the patient was in (though the ~~symptoms~~ spasms had abated) he advised a mixture of two parts of antimonial wine with one of laudanum — 10 or 15 drops once in two or three hours during the day — These remedies were not then prepared, and the other remedies were continued (viz) a solution of Sess. Sabor. to the part with anodynes internally. —

29th The pain and spasms of the limb were somewhat abated I advised the application of

earth made into the form of a poultice with tepid water, and renewed four or five times a day, to the part. —

May 3rd The symptoms of pain tumefaction and shivers of the limb had abated very much, which was imputed to the application of the earth as that had been almost the only ~~medicinal~~ remedy for several days. — It had been omitted generally in the night time. — However I urged the continuance of it day and night as whenever any remedy applied before had given so much relief —

I directed the anodyne mixture to be given three a day, 10 drops together with the bark, which he took as often in doses of a tea spoonfull in substance with a pill of crude opium at night

^{8th} The bad symptoms had considerably abated. The pain had become much less severe. I directed a continuance of the bark and anodyne mixture, but the pill at night to be omitted —

The knee was directed to be washed, before the renewal of the poultice each time, with a solution of Soc. Saturni—

15th The pain, tumefaction and heat of the part, had abated still further, the knee measured $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch less in circumference than it did before the application of the earth, ~~the~~ The mother had diminished the quantity of the bark and wished a discontinuance as it was somewhat ~~in a great~~ disagreeable to the patient.—

This I strongly opposed and enforced the necessity of its continuance. The other remedies were continued, to which I subjoined friction with the naked hand to the extent of an hour daily.—

The same mode of proceeding was persisted in till June 5th with apparent benefit. I then applied a caustic spread on leather as large as a cent on each side of the joint upon the apophyses femoris with directions that they should be kept upon

the part till a sufficient eschar should be produced. Cloths moistened with cold water were directed to be constantly applied to the joint and the eschar dressed with ung. emol. —

June 9th I saw him a gain, the caustic had excited a great degree of pain, and were removed within an hour of their application; the eschar did not extend through the true skin, therefore very trifling sores were produced, which were nearly healed. The lad protested against a reapplication of the caustic. —

I therefore applied an epispastic of the size of the caustic and on the same place, directing that they should be kept open with vesicating ointments and cold water kept as usual to the knee —

10th I again visited him direct the issues to be kept running in the same manner and prepared a mixture of Veg. Min. water and sal. ami strong to be diluted with cold water and applied to the knee —

The issues were kept running five or six weeks and after wounds they were healed if up-mercurial friction was used to the bone at intervals for several weeks - These together with the occasional use of such blisters and the mixt. scab. before mentioned constituted our plan of treatment - He took the whooping cough, this operated with seeming mildness at first but it continued without much abatement -

Pains in his ankle supervened and were followed with erratic pains affecting every joint in the body - Anodynes with friction to the pained parts were recommended -

His general health rather declined - Sept. 1st He was removed to the house where I resided to have the benefit of close attention - Dover's powder was freely used to abate pain, and as there appeared generally the bark the bark was used as plentifully as

He could bear, mercurial frictions was again
 had recourse to and persevered in until the
 mouth became affected - Warm pumping was
 daily used for several weeks - Blisters at in-
 tervals were applied - The pain, by these pro-
 ceedings appeared to be moderated, but his gen-
 eral health was not mended, his appetite was ir-
 regular, his flesh rather diminishing, and he
 was liable to frequent returns of a diarrhoea
 a gentle dose or two of *Pl. Picini* moderated
 this symptom if succeeded by opiates, some chalyb-
 eate preparations such as *Sal. Mart.* with opium
 & pills of equal bulk of *Lemat. ferri* and *Rad.*
Prui. were administered, of the latter three a
 day were given. A gentle emetic of *Ipecac* was
 once administered on account of a nausea -

By these means the pains in his limbs near-
 ly left him they only remained in the bones

and ankle of the affected limb, and there were not constant nor extremely acute — a seton was introduced just below the knee but after remaining three or four days it caused spasms of the flexor muscles of the leg and was removed, after this removal the spasms abated but the spasms abated but did not cease entirely, two or three returns in a day were common, a gentle spitting constantly kept up; for which gargles of a solution of Borax, alternated with Veget. Mur. water and a solution of allum were directed. A mixture of Flor. of Sulph. and Cream Tart. was directed to be daily administered, just sufficient to keep the bowels soluble; the horse not altered in appearance.

Nov. 2nd Inconsultation with a number of respectable physicians — amputation was determined on as the only resource. I accordingly performed it assisted by those gentlemen of the faculty. The operation was performed according to the

directions given by Mr. Bell. The bone was sewed upward of four inches from the extirpation and nothing material occurred. —

Upon examination of the limb after amputation the ligaments were very much thickened a substance like inspissated lymph was observed in the ligaments but not the least drop fluid was observed, nor even any sinovia in the joint; the exterior part of the cartilage covering the ends of the bones were incrustated over with such a hardened inspissated substance as was mentioned above;

On cutting through the cartilage of the tibia the end of the bone was found in an enlarged state.

After the exhibition of an anodyne the patient had a better night than he had enjoyed for a considerable time before and I left him in the ^{most} morning in quite a comfortable state —

Pain was obviated by a plentiful exhibition of an-

occygus and after the second day the dressings were frequently moistened with the vegeto mineral water.

Nov 5 I visited him he was then very languid, with a sense of suffocation at times. This last symptom we attributed to an affection of the glands of the throat in consequence of the mercurial frictions used sometime before as the ptyalism continued in a moderate degree and the glands of the throat were somewhat tumefied, the other symptoms were favorable, - He began to take the bark insubstance and a few drops of essence of peppermint was directed to be taken when he should be unusually languid, a lotion of allum was ordered as a gargle. The dressings were removed the integuments at the end of the stump were nearly in contact with but a very small degree of inflammation. He was dressed with lint spread with Goulard's exsate. —

7th I again visited him every disagreeable symptom had abated, the appearance of the stump

was very favourable a moderate discharge of good
 pus. He was dressed as before — He gained daily
 began to be very hungry. Not long afterwards he
 loathed the bark in substance; an infusion was
 ordered in lieu of the substance, a few days after
 wards his appetite rather failed him, and the
 following paroxysms returned — His mother had
 discontinued the gargle for some days as it was
 disagreeable to him — The dose of the infusion
 of the bark was increased and to each dose was
 added a some Fluxharris Tincture of the bark.
 A solution of borax in water with the addition
 of a little honey was ordered as a gargle with
 the exhibition of a small dose of ^{an} laudanum
 three or four times a day — After this he
 gained daily, his appetite returned, the supp^s
 healed rapidly. Owing to the obstinacy and un-
 manageableness of the patient, the ligatures were

not removed till three weeks after the operation, and was extracted after confining him by assistance. At this time he could walk upon crutches, and in about four weeks the stump was healed and ~~the strength~~ his health daily mended—

Feb. 15th 1798 Wm. Wilkinson of Gloucester—Rhode Island aged— years—
 I'm using a shark pointed knife accidentally forced the point of it into his body a little above the scrotum in the course of the right spermatic chord, this happened early in the morning—Intense pain with faintness ~~xxx~~ ^{a moderate} and effusion of blood immediately followed.— Not long afterwards the scrotum began to enlarge and became of a

livid colour. A physician was called who bled the patient, and applied a warm fomentation.

I was called to see him and arrived at mid night the distance being fourteen of fifteen miles, the pain had abated somewhat the scrotum was distended to an enormous size, nearly equal to a hog's bladder. The integuments were considerably livid, the small wound from the puncture had closed the tumefaction extended upwards in the course of the spermatic chord. I inserted cloths moistened in a solution of Soss. Stor. and. Sals. Ammon. in vinegar and water cold, to be renewed once in half an hour during the night - directed an anodyne which was omitted as the patient thought he could sleep without it -

16th. The patient had slept a little. The extreme pain faintness &c. had not returned; the appearance of the teguments not altered -

I made an incision through the integuments from near the original wound to the bottom of the scrotum. A large quantity of extravasated blood was contained within, of which I removed more than a pound, a considerable quantity was left in to be thrown off by the subsequent suppuration. The wound was dressed with dry lint and compresses moistened with the solution as before. — A solution of Sal. Catharticus was directed to keep his bowels open, with an anodyne at night. —

The attending physician was directed in the management of to keep the bowels soluble, obviate pain with anodynes, and inflammatory symptoms by bleeding. —

19th. I saw him again, the lips of the wound were considerably inflamed, the dressings began to be moistened with the discharge from the wound.

his pain for twenty four hours before had been considerable, but was now somewhat abated his bowels had been well opened by the purgatives and clysters which was directed to be repeated occasionally, a warm emollient cataplasm was applied to the scrotum which was directed to be renewed one in four hours, and after the removal of each poultice a warm fomentation was directed to be applied for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.

22nd I saw him a going, A large suppuration had taken place, the sore had the preceding day been dressed with lint and Goulard's Cerate. The testicle some what enlarged protruded without the lips of the wound. The sore was dressed with lint spread with Goulard's cerate, and Cabbage leaves applied over the whole, this dressing was to be repeated daily. The inflammatory symptoms were mostly gone, the bark was therefore ordered to be taken, a teaspoon full three times a day.

26th The sore of the testicle had somewhat abated

diminished the lips of the wound appeared clear, some extravasated blood was yet lodged behind the textile it appeared however to be loosened by the sup-
 puration. On the anterior part of the tunica vaginalis was a black slough as large as a cent.

The sore was dressed with the lint spread with Goulard's Cerate as before and over the whole compresses wet with a solution of Sac. Satur. was applied the quantity of bark was increased. The sore continued to contract and healthy granulations were visible over the whole surface of the Tunica Vaginalis except in the dark mentioned spot above mentioned. We waited for the slough to cast off itself; this did not however take place.

March 8th. On visiting him he was able to walk a little, his strength very much increased. The sore wore a healthy aspect, the slough appeared rather loosened, but we were not able to remove it; and it appeared more prominent from what we

supposed to be was a fungus underneath it—

13th The slough had not cast off and the protuberance had increased in that part to more than the size of a walnut; some Vit. Cerul. was applied to the place, and the sore dressed as before with directions to repeat the vitrol one in a day or two, if it should not cause much pain. The pain was considerable from the first application; it was nevertheless repeated twice more; but the pain became so violent that an inflammation began to appear in the course of the Chord. The physician in attendance, thought fit to discontinue the Vitrol and a warm fomentation was directed to be applied for ~~four hours~~ substituted for it the Ung. Basil. ² spread on lint—

March. 19th On visiting him I found the sore increased much more sensible with some swelling and sourness in the course of the rhumatic chord—

The excrescence not in the least diminishing though the surface was rendered clean it was much more firm than fungus flesh usually is —

I placed a small compress of soft ~~linen~~ ^{linen} upon the excrescence with dry lint over it and to the whole sore and compresses over all moistened with a solution of Sac. Saturni — A piece of pasteboard was placed over the tumor and bound ~~over~~ on as tight as he could bear it, in order to keep up a gentle pressure — Compresses moistened in the saturnine solution were also placed upon the course of the Chord with directions to keep them constantly moist —

March 24th The tumor had considerably lessened, the tumefaction and inflammation of the chord & adjacent parts gone, the same method of dressing was directed to be continued and the sore well washed in proof spirit at every dressing —

31st The patient was able to walk about and take the air, he had walked $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile at a time, the soreness of the parts gone— The size of the fungous excrescence was considerably diminished— Its size was now about the bigness of a walnut free from soreness somewhat less firm and more pale than the other parts of the sore, indeed the sore had nearly healed ~~to~~

I advised the removal of the excrescence either by Caustic, incision or ligature; Caustic had been tried and attended with a disagreeable effect, I therefore recommended the scalpell as being the least painful and most expeditious method of removing it— The patient was however firmly persuaded that it would disappear intimately by the present method of dressing, that by his earnest solicitation I consented to wait ten days for a thorough trial—

April 10th The excrescence had lessened considerably the surface of it was less prominent & it was not so—

regularly circumscribed— The man having strong objections to the knife; I thought that I would again try the application of the caustic; as there was no inflammation in the parts and they were not very sensible.

I concluded there would be no hazard in exciting inflammation, I accordingly rubbed a piece of Vel. Rom. over the part and directed this to be done every or every other day according as the sensibility of the parts would admit— This application gave him no pain and but a very little smarting— The same method of dressing was used as before—

20th The fungus had almost entirely disappeared and the sore so far healed that the man was enabled to attend to his ordinary business—

A continuance of the same method of treatment was directed to be observed until the cicatrization should be accomplished—

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May 23rd 1798. I was desired to visit Mrs Th-l of W-sh. who had laboured for a considerable under an ascites, the abdomen being now very much distended. - The previous history of her case as much as I could learn of it was as follows; About six years before she was seized with a pain in the right side, under the false ribs; soon this she ~~had~~ was healed and took some medicines, but as the pain was not very violent she neglected it, and kept herself constantly at very hard labour - The pain continued in some degree for a year and a half when it ceased suddenly. Not long afterwards a tumour appeared on the spot where she had felt the pain - a seton was introduced in the vicinity and kept discharging for several weeks, but without producing any essential effect, variation in her complaints. Calaplasms were tried with no effect -

The ~~air~~ disease was afterwards left to itself without producing much uneasiness—

April 1797— Her health declined and she soon afterwards perceived her abdomen to enlarge; the tumefaction increased till the middle of July of the same year, when it became largely distended.— It then began to diminish and the middle of August she was nearly reduced to her natural size. Her menstrual evacuations which had been regular, now ceased.— Not long afterwards she began to enlarge rapidly—

She consulted several physicians and took a variety of medicines to little purpose.— It was a point in dispute among them whether she was ~~not in a~~ or was not pregnant.— In the winter following she fell into the hands of an empiric who after promising a cure and receiving his pay undertook the case.— He put her into a very small room kept a large fire constantly near the bed—

Hot blisters were applied and the women kept covered with a large quantity of bedcloaths. In this manner with the exhibition of Elix. Paragon. and abstinence from drink, consisted the treatment of

Under this course she was kept for five or six weeks, with now and then a respite of a day or two— At the expiration of this time, she was very much recovered in strength, her appetite had wholly left her, and the tumefaction of the abdomen considerably increased.— She was in fact near dying.— This infamous pretence to medicine was now dismissed, and a Physician called who admitted gradually fresh air; Bark &c. was administered by which means her strength in some measure returned —

April 7th 1798. She was delivered of a living child, rather small in size, but had every ap-

pleasure of a mature father. The woman soon afterwards recovered sufficient strength to walk about the room— About three weeks after the birth of the child, came forward the "Sweating Dr." as he was called, and after by fair promises and much persuasion got the patient a gain under his management— He proceeded as before for about a fortnight at the end of which time the woman was again reduced to a very feeble state, and the dropsical affection increased—

He then received a final dismission.— The patient afterwards recruited under a course of tonic medicines, nourishing diet, and fresh air—

May 23rd. The operation of paracentesis being agreed on, I introduced a trocar at the sacel which was protrusant to the size of an hens egg. Thirty two quarts, (in weight 70 lbs) of a greenish liquor limpid liquor was drawn off— This quantity was taken without producing sickness or fainting—

A bandage having been applied before the operation and gradually tightened as the flowed. Warm Cordials were likewise administered in frequent small doses. After the operation a large tumor was discovered towards the right side of the abdomen which appeared to be the liver in a suppurative enlarged state. She was then put upon a course of bark wine &c.

A day or two afterwards she was seized with extreme depression at the stomach and vomiting which lasted several hours. However she recovered in a few days so far as to be able to walk about her room house and even to ride out. The hard tumor before mentioned grew very ~~painful~~ tender and somewhat painful after the operation, It also increased in size after the operation. About 10 days after the operation she was suddenly awak-
end

ened in the night by a sensation of some thing bursting within her - This was immediately succeeded by a noise within, like pouring water from a bottle - She awoke and her husband, who likewise distinctly heard the same noise, which continued for a number of minutes - Next day the bulk, uneasiness and soreness of the tumor was much diminished - She was soon afterwards seized with a diarrhoea which continued for a day or two -

June 15th I drew 23 quarts of water from the abdomen of a like consistence and colour of that formerly drawn - Her legs were much distended with an oedematous swelling - The accumulation of water in the abdomen since the last operation was equal to quart. each day -

The patient as well as the attendants affirmed that she had not absolutely drank half that quantity. The daily discharge by ^{the} ~~urine~~ had been scanty though a considerable quantity had been evacuated since the first tapping. From whence this extraordinary accumulation of fluid. Must not a considerable portion of it have been absorbed from the surrounding atmosphere.

Tonic, ~~medicine~~ cordial medicines such as barks, wine &c. were liberally administered after the operation. Her health however declined frequent returns of vomiting rendered her life uncomfortable and prevented at times the retention of food or medicine upon her stomach. After this about 3½ quarts of water were

drawn off at two different times
 July 17th. After an obstinate vomiting
 of several days continuance preceded
 by a diarrhoea, she was seized with a
 very acute pain in her right leg—
 a redness soon after appeared and turned
 to a purple hue; this spread rapidly
 over the whole limb to the
 abdomen. Late in the evening death
 put a welcome period to her sufferings.

18th I opened the body in presence
 of Doct. Carrol her attending physician
 and Doct. Hoey. Previously drawing
 off about 12 quarts of fluid extremely
 offensive; from the abdomen. This
 was so corrosive that the cannula

of the trochan was changed to a dark copper colour. The Thoracic viscera were in a natural state except the lungs which were in flacid, of a smaller size than usual and generally adherent to the lungs plura. The abdominal parities were very thin and flacid. The Liver very much enlarged, schirrous, and the convex part adherent to the peritoneum. There were appearances of several large sacks formed upon liver, which had probably burst.

The gall bladder was distended with a black a very viscid bile cystic duct obstructed. Pancreas schirrous. Omentum schirrous, thickened and very much contracted.

Spleen rather enlarged but the texture natural. Stomach collapsed. Intestines distended with flatus. The cellular texture about the rectum intestine in a schirrous state.

The other parts were in a natural condition so far as we could determine —

The Splanchnic being intolerable we proceeded to close the body as soon as possible —

It may be observed of ~~the ascites~~ in this case that the temporary disappearance of the ascites happened about the period of impregnation as near as could be ascertained. The child is still living and in good health.

April 3rd 1808.

Appearances observed on the examination of a Child of P. S. P. of Brooklyn, aged 16 years who died after an illness of 10 weeks —

The first remarkable appearance was the extreme emaciation of the sub.

subject. It was remarked by five ~~the~~ Physicians, who were present, that they never had seen an instance of such a total want of fleshy substance.

The skin was affected with in various parts of the body - a mortified slough appeared on the cheek of the size of a crown piece, which extended to the bone - and appeared loose at the edges.

The head was first examined, the Cranium was laid bare, and sawed in the usual way - The Dura mater was on one side perforated by the saw on one side, an effusion of water immediately took place and continued until the top of the Cranium was removed.

-ed. The dura mater was then perforated in several places and a quantity of water was drawn into a receiver. The ventricles of the brain were then opened and they were found distended with water.

The brain was then removed, examined and replaced. The quantity of water in the whole was judged to be about 12 ounces. No other preternatural appearance was observed in any part of the scalp, Cranium or Brain.

The Thorax and abdomen were then exposed; the viscera of the Thorax appeared perfectly in a sound state. The stomach and intestines were nearly empty; the gall bladder distended with a very black bile - a tinge of which, extended to that part of the liver adjoining as well as to-

~~that~~ a part of the Colon in similar appearances of the gall bladder and parts adjoining are however frequently observed in the examination of dead bodies. The parts were replaced and sutures made in the usual way.

Sketch of James Barrett's Case with the appearances observed on opening the body.

Sept. 21st 1799. I opened the body of J. B. of Brooklyn who died on the 20th after an illness of almost six months. In the spring previous to his death, he was seized with the symptoms of fever attended with great pain, tension and soreness in the region of the Liver and biliary ducts extending in some degree over the whole abdomen. He was

bled once only, and afterwards treated with Cathartics, and Osmes &c. as I was informed by his attending physician Dr. B.

In a few weeks an enlargement of the abdomen appeared supposed to be hydroptic, tapping was proposed by a physician and I was ~~sent for to~~ called upon to perform the operation. Altho some degree of fluctuation of a fluid appeared upon examining the abdomen, yet the quantity was ^{thought} not sufficient to make an operation necessary or useful. There was a very considerable degree of hardness and soreness the abdomen particularly upon the right side. These appearances were attended with a shortness of breathing - a quick pulse diarrhoea, loss of strength and emaciation. -

Ablister was directed ^{to be applied} to the region of the

liver; and gr. 1 of Calomel with grains 5 of
 dovers, ~~powder~~ sudorific powder was directed
 once in 8 hours. Four days afterwards

I saw him a gain, the abatement of the
 pain and Diarrhea had followed the ex-
 hibition of the powders, together with an
 agreeable perspiration over the whole body.

In two or three days after this ex-
 hibition a cathartic operation took place
 followed by a relief of the pain &c. The
 tumor faction we thought somewhat lessened.

They were directed to be continued daily
 as he should be able to bear. The mi-
 nist acid was also directed to in small
 quantities with an infusion of the bark
 in lime water. I saw him again occa-
 sionally after wards till his death, the
 fluctuation in the abdomen entirely disappear-
 ed.

in a few weeks 160

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Sept 28th 1818,

Sketches of the diseases in
Pomfret of the Town ^{adjoining} from Oct.
1818 to Sept 1814.

In the month of Oct. 1818 there
were frequent cases of Fever in the
South part of the Town of Pomfret,
Several persons in one Family were
affected & afterwards there occurred
a considerable number of Cases in
the neighborhood. The prevailing
symptoms of the Fever were pains
in the head & neck & sometimes
darting into one shoulder, rarely
in the back & Limbs. The pains were
very acute in some cases & accompanied
by spasmodic jerking of the muscles
moving the head upon the neck.
These symptoms were promptly by
the remedies hereafter mentioned,
but recurred at short intervals for
2 or 3 weeks. In the paroxysms

of pain, the pulse was generally
tense & jerking & somewhat so in
the intervals. Pains usually ushered
in, the first attack of Fever & not
unfrequently, the several attacks -
of pain in the head. The heat that
followed was frequently intense &
great restlessness attended - The
remedies were V. S. Catharticks of
Cal, at 40℔, Nitrate Salts Lenna Oil
Resins &c. Cold applications to
the head were useful & blisters to
the arms & neck appeared to be
serviceable, - In the latter part
of October, the weather became
suddenly cold - A Woman ⁱⁿ the same
neighborhood above mentioned,
who lived in a very open house
in a bleak place was violently seized
with Fever, attended with extreme
pain in the side, & difficulty of breath-
ing. There attended also a dry Tongue &

Yellowness of the Skin. The discharge
from blistered parts was yellow as
also the serum of the blood drawn.
V. S. was used 5 or 6 times with blis-
tering & Cathartic, of Cal. &c. On
the 4th Day there was an apparent
abatement of the symptoms: but on
the 5th a violent exacerbation of
the symptoms came on, & on the 7th
the disease visibly declined: a violent
cough attended early in the disease
for which 2 or 3 small doses of
Opium were given about the 4th &
5th day, & afterwards suspended till
the 8th day, when it was again
resumed & continued till the cough
was subdued. — Though, as was
observed the disease declined on the
7th day, yet the pain of the side
remained in some degree, & the Fever
did not entirely leave her till the
end of the 2nd week. Cathartics
of Cal. were occasionally given in

The 2^d week & never failed to
relieve the symptoms, of the Cough
left her shortly afterwards in good
health. —

In November I
saw 2 or 3 cases of the same nature
one of them in the beginning of the
Month in a family in Woodstock
which ^{had} suffered severely from a Fever
in the summer & preceding fall
Months, some of the members of it
having been extremely sick. This
was a very severe case, 10 Bleedings
were used in this case & repeated cath-
artics of Cal. & other purgatives with blis-
ters & after a few of the first days,
small doses of Opium to alluviate the
Cough which was indeed distressing.
In this month also a woman died with
similar symptoms who had long been
an invalid & apparently wasting
away with a chronic complaint. She
at the time of the Fever in a comfort-
able state. She died on the 9th day

of the attack, I saw her on the 2nd
day; she was unable to lie down breath-
-ing very laborious, pulse very quick
& intermitting, pain in the side intense.
Next day cold extremities, lips purple,
pulse scarcely perceptible. Death
relieved her from her suffering, in 2
hours after & her soul took its flight
to the regions of the blessed. Many
cases occurred in my practice in the
course of that & the following months
of what I considered of the same disease
tho. with various symptoms. Though
there appeared such a variety in
the symptoms, yet I think the whole
might be reduced to two primary
forms. — In the first form, the
patients were generally roused with
pains of the head back & limbs. par-
-ticularly severe in the back & sometimes
in the head also. In about 24 hours
(more or less,) the patients would be attack-
ed with pains in the side, most freq-

eventually, the right, though sometimes
the left, with great difficulty of bre-
athing, & in some cases urgent cough.
Sometimes the pain would abate in one
side & affect suddenly the other - at
other times, the pain would abate after
24 hours & the cough with it; &
return again in a day or two. An
abatement of the pain & other urgent
Symptoms generally took place
about the 4th day & returned with
violence on the 5th & 6th - In
such cases as terminated favourably
following the course mentioned in
the first case - Then case that
proved fatal, the pain, after abate-
ing in the side first affected, would
affect the lower part of the Sternum
& pass over to the other side. In
which ever side the pain attended, the
patient could not lie upon it &
when both sides were affected -

The patient was absolutely fixed
to one posture in the bed &
frequently that was safe when only
one side was affected, very little
expectoration attended in this
form, sometimes it took place
a few hours before Death —

In the other form of the disease
there was in general less violent
the in some cases it was severe at
times. In this form there was
generally considerable expectoration
of bloody mucus of a brickish
colour changing in some cases
to a greenish or yellow transparent
colour & gradually to a spake
mucus. I saw some cases of this
form of disease, in which there
was little or no expectoration for
a week or 10 days. In such however
there was great difficulty of breath-
-ing & inability to lie down

When expectoration took place at
this late period, it was not generally
bloody - & such cases generally
terminated favourably though
they were very tedious, & in gen-
-eral, ^{it may} be observed in the sec-
ond form of disease above mention-
ed. The cough proved troublesome
for a long time & the convales-
cence very slow. I found the
convalescence from all forms
of the disease was frequently slow
& attended with many interruptions
relapses &c Patients frequently
sweated in the night & had
frequently a degree of the same
pains that first attended them
for several weeks & even months
after they were attacked -

The disease was evidently of the
same nature as that which pre-
vailed the winter before in many
parts of the state of New York
Vermont New Hampshire Mass.
Chisholm in his work on the
diseases of Minorca has well
described this disease & it is
undoubtedly similar to what
Dr. Ferri has often mentioned
under the name of Billious
Pleurisy. It frequently affected
many persons of the same family
as well as visitors & nurses &c. &c.
It was most fatal to elderly people.
As the spring advanced the
weather became warmer, the
cases became less numerous & the
usual symptoms gradually
disappeared. Members of the same
families who had the disease

after the weather became warm
were generally affected with symptoms
similar to what is common to
Fevers in warm weather. I saw
however some cases in the Summer
which appeared with pneumonic
symptoms I was called to witness
a fatal case about the 1st
of the present month, in which
the same pneumonic symptoms
appeared as in the last winter.
The patient died the 8th or 9th day
I saw her 36 hours before death.
In the same house another patient
was sick labouring in all a Fever
as it appeared usually the last
Summer. — This is not a new
disease. I have seen individual cases
of it at times even since I have
practiced though I have not seen

it prevail before as a powerful epidemic,
- i.e., preallowing) up all other diseases
of the epidemic kind during the time
of its prevalence - In general
it may be remarked that the
disease went through its course
much sooner in cold weather, I
saw a fatal case of it, the last
summer, which continued 4 or 5
weeks with apparent amendment
at times, though I witnessed a
few of the last days of the disease.
Dysenteries have prevailed the
summer past. I saw a very bad
case attended with hicough &
thrusts, that occurred in the same
family, as the last mentioned
case & not long afterwards. The
patient with difficulty recovered.
Diarrhoeas have been very common; as
also Cholerae; some cases of Typhus; the
last summer began with these affec-

tions. Inflammatory Rheumatism pre-
vailed in the course of the Winter past
Some cases of the epidemic first de-
scribed began with Rheumatic symptoms
or they occurred in the course of it
or tormented the patients during
convalescence. I saw one case of
suppuration of the lungs during the
period of the prevailing epidemic
with pneumoniae symptoms. I opened
the body of one patient after
death, (a Negro man etat 64. He
died in April on the 5th day of
the disease Symptoms similar
to those mentioned in the fatal cases
of the 1st form. On the 3^d day when
the pain of the side was very urgent
Cathartic medicines would not operate
a Symptom which I have several
times seen & heard of in fatal cases

In this case the interruption to the opera-
tion of cathartics was for 24 hours only -
I found about a quart of inspissated
Lymph on the right side of the thorax
resembling yellow curds & whey - the
right lobe of the lungs was covered with
an artificial membrane of the same
kind but more firm & whereat the
lung on that side was also compressed
into a less compass & very firm & dark
coloured. There was polypus & each
ventricle of the heart firmly
adherent to it, that in the left
ventricle extended 2 or 3 inches into
the Aorta. The intestines exhibited
marks of preceding inflammation &
the omentum was totally discoloured
& a yellow liquor in small quan-
tities floating among the intesti-
=nae - The cellular Membrane
in other parts of the body was

well filled with fat
I am disposed to think the disease
in some degree contagious.

I now proceed to make some
remarks on the remedies which
I have used & which have proved
the most successful in my
hands — 1st V. S. Poterich —
standing the clamor that has
been raised against this remedy —
It has proved almost-invariably suc-
cessful in my hands, in all forms
& stages of the disease — It is true
that where it has not been used, in
the beginning at all, or in suffi-
-cient extent, the cure up to it
when the fatal effusions have been
going on, has not succeeded, &
the remedy
the same may be said of every other.

2nd Cathartics. These have been
indispensable. Of this class of
remedies, the mercurial kind are
most to be depended upon —
3rd Purgings. This has been
useful, though not to be depended
upon; without sufficient indica-
tions. Indeed I have seen abun-
-dant proof that they were not
effective without V. S. & mercurial
Cathartics,

4th Opium. I find my inabil-
-ity to lay down positive rules
with regard to its exhibition. —
I have used for cough & diarrhoea
when they have been urgent &
frequently in few small doses are
useful in the midst of various
remedies about the 4th or 5th day
when the patient is weak & faint —

I feel a disposition to cough & I
cannot on acct. of great soreness &c
of the inflammatory symptoms have
afterwards been urgent I have fre-
quently laid it aside for a few
days & afterwards resumed it
In many cases I have not used
it in any stage, - I will close
upon some remedies which I have
not used at all or but seldom,
but have seen the effects of, in
other patients, & I beg leave to ob-
-serve that I offer these observations
without wishing to injure the
feelings of any Gentlemen of the
Faculty present & solely with a
view of submitting my opinion
to the consideration of my Breth-
-ren here convened

1st Emetics. These I have seldom used & have thought that I have frequently seen their employment very harassing to the patient, without any benefit whatever, especially in the beginning & violently agitated state of the patient.

2nd Sweating. I have never seen any good effect from the use of this remedy & in a number of cases positive mischief.

3^d Tonics & Stimulants. In the use of these, I have never seen any advantage, unless in the employment of Opium as before mentioned.

4th Paracentesis of the Thorax. I have employed this remedy in

a real case of suppuration in the
course of the last spring, with good
effects. In one case of serous effusion
in a patient worn down with disease
for several weeks, with ~~thrush~~ &
indicating approaching apoplexy
I employed it & gave discharge to
a quantity, inspissated lymph, with
a little temporary relief, but the
patient died a few days after.
In this case I would remark that
I operated not upon the side first
affected: but upon the other side
which became affected a few days
before the operation. Perhaps some
effusion existed in the side not opera-
ted upon. I regret that dissection
was not had recourse to after death
to ascertain the point. I think
it deserves consideration whether this

operation might not be had,
recourse to in some cases with
advantage. Though the nature
of the fluid effused which is com-
only unphlegmatic Lymph, & in
one instance as I was informed
of real coagulated blood, I am aware
that the operation offers less chance
of success than in collections
of Pus.

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